FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE MARKS PACT ANNIVERSARY

PM161042 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "International Scientific Conference"]

[Text] An international scientific conference devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact organization was held in Moscow 14-15 May at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. It was organized by the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the USSR Defense and Foreign Ministries.

Reports were delivered by R.G. Yanovskiy, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences; Academician Yu. V. Bromley; A.N. Yakovlev and Yu.S. Shiryayev, corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Army General A.I. Gribkov. Representatives from the Warsaw Pact states and from other fraternal socialist countries took part in the conference's work.

The conference stressed the immense importance of the Warsaw Pact organization's activity for the cause of peace and security.

WARSAW PACT APRIL MEETING DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED

LD162309 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 16 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A collection of documents and materials entitled "Meeting of Leading Party and State Figures of Warsaw Pact Member-States," which took place in Warsaw on 26 April 1985, has been published. The collection contains the protocol on the extension of the term of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1985, the communique on the meeting of leading party and state figures of Warsaw Pact member-states, and other documents and materials. The pamphlet has been published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS 15 MAY

LD151637 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The 114th session of the CEMA Executive Committee opened in Moscow today. Practical issues of economic scientific-technological cooperation between the CEMA member-countries and the activity of CEMA are being examined.

JAPAN DETAILS KAL FLIGHT 'FALSE SIGNALS'

LD150932 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT May 85

[Text] Tokyo May 15 TASS -- The Japanese Government has for the first time officially admitted that the South Korean plane which intruded into Soviet air space on September 1, 1983, was sending out deliberately false signals about its location in an attempt to mislead ground air traffic control centres. In this way the cabinet of ministers has virtually confirmed that the Boeing-747 pilots deliberately violated the Soviet border and hoped to cover their tracks, Utaka Hata, a deputy to the upper chamber of the Japanese parliament, said at a press conference here today.

After long procrastination, he received from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone written replies to a number of questions related to that incident. Information supplied in those replies indicates that the South Korean plane was sent to the Soviet air space by U.S. secret services on a spy mission. Information available to the Japanese Government shows that the crew sharply changed altitude and sent false reports on their course to deceive the Soviet Air Defence Forces and avoid pursuit, journalist Yoshitaro Masuho, general secretary of the public committee for the investigation of that incident, said at the press conference.

PRAVDA ON NURIYEV DEPARTURE FOR MPR CELEBRATIONS

PM160857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Take Part in Celebrations"]

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation headed by Z.N. Nuriyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow 6 May for Ulaanbaatar at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the Mongolian Government to take part in celebrations in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. The delegation includes CPSU Central Committee candidate members G.C. Shirshin, first secretary of the Tuva CPSU Obkom, and K.Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to Mongolia.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, L.I. Khitrun, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chairman of a USSR state committee, and M.N. Smirnovskiy, CPSU Central Committee deputy section chief.

Ts. Gombosuren, counsellor-envoy at the Mongolian Embassy in the USSR, was among the send-off party.

KARMAL DEPARTS MOSCOW, CABLES GORBACHEV

LD161820 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, today left Moscow for Warsaw. From his aircraft he sent a telegram to Comrade Gorbachev, expressing his confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the DRA and the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen and develop for the good of the peoples of the two countries, and in the name of strengthening peace and social progress.

BOVIN ON SLAYING OF USSR SOLDIERS IN PAKISTAN

PM161945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Aleksandr Bovin article under the rubric "The Events of the Day": "If Things Are To Be Called by Their Proper Names"]

[Text] As is known, the Pakistani leadership has repeatedly made known the desire of Pakistan to have good relations with the Soviet Union. When assessing such statements we, of course, knew about the real role of the Pakistani regime in the waging of an undeclared war against our Afghan friends. At the same time we hoped that common sense, a sense of realism, and a consideration of the geopolitical situation would gradually move the Pakistani authorities toward a joint quest with Afghanistan for a political solution to the problem.

Now, following the recent events near Peshawar, things have to be called by their proper names.

First of all, let's turn to the actual events. Dushmans sent into Pakistan a group of Soviet and Afghan servicemen captured in Afghanistan. The Pakistani authorities could not have failed to know about this. It was the Pakistani authorities who refused to comply with the prisoners' legitimate demand to meet with representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Islamabad or for them to be handed over to the Afghan Government. It was subunits of Pakistan's regular forces that were sent in against the Soviet and Afghan servicemen who intended, weapons in hands, to secure their own release. The forces were too unequal. The heroes perished.

All this took place on Pakistani territory. It all happened in a zone controlled by the Pakistani Administration and the Pakistani Army. Consequently, the Pakistani Government bears direct responsibility for the death [gibel] of the Soviet servicemen. Moreover, it is difficult not to draw the conclusion that despite all its "amicable" statements, the Pakistani leadership has embarked on the path of hostile acts against the Soviet Union.

Evidently this suits Washington perfectly, since it is backing the Pakistani military. Evidently this also suits certain circles within Pakistan itself. However, if one means the genuine national interests of the country, especially in the long term, then attempts to blow to pieces good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union will hardly strengthen Pakistan's position.

DRA Protests Pakistan 'Crime'

LD161859 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] New York May 16 TASS -- The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has lodged protest with the Pakistani Government over the crime which was committed against Afghan and Soviet servicemen, who were captured by Afghan counterrevolutionaries and taken to a military camp near Peshawar.

As is noted in a letter of Afghanistan's permanent representative at the United Nations Muhammad Farid Zarif to the U.N. Secretary General, which was circulated as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council, the Pakistan [as received] bears full responsibility for such actions.

In the letter it is noted that the incident proves that the Pakistani Army actively participates in the armed aggression against Afghanistan. A number of Afghan servicemen and citizens of Afghanistan, in violation of all norms of international law and human rights, are kept in detention on Pakistani territory in inhuman conditions, the letter stresses. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has demanded that the Pakistani authorities should punish the persons responsible for what has taken place, that all servicemen and citizens of Afghanistan, who are kept as hostages in camps on the territory of Pakistan, should be brought back to Afghanistan.

MARSHAL YEFIMOV LEAVES FOR VISIT TO INDIA

PM161034 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit to India"]

[Text] Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, who is going on an official visit to India at the invitation of Air Chief Marshal L.M. Katre, chief of the Air Force, left Moscow on 15 May.

Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, Colonel General of Aviation L.L. Batekhin, Lieutenant General of Aviation B.F. Korolkov, and other Soviet generals and officers.

(V.P.) Singh, minister plenipotentiary at the Indian Embassy in the USSR, and Air Commodore S.K. Kaul, military and air attache, were among the send-off party.

VISIT TO USSR BY AUSTRALIAN BUSINESSMEN

LD141939 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- Mikhail Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, has received prominent representatives of Australia's business circles led by Mr. Elliott, president of the "Australia-USSR" Businessmen's Council.

They had a conversation on matters aimed at developing Soviet-Australian economic cooperation. Edward Robert Pocock, the ambassador of Australia to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

Greetings to Trade Group

PM151709 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To participants in the joint session of the Australia-USSR Business Council and the Soviet-Australian Trade Development Committee:

The Soviet Government greets the participants in the first joint session of the Australia-USSR Business Council and the Soviet-American Trade Development Committee.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates steady fruitful cooperation with Australia in all spheres on the principles of equality and mutual advantage. In recent years, Soviet-Australian relations have enjoyed favorable development which meets the interests of both countries' peoples.

Trade and economic links have traditionally occupied an important place in our relations with Australia and, obviously, there are opportunities for their ongoing development. The joint session in Moscow of representatives of the two countries' business circles is evidence of mutual interest in the quest for and utilization of such opportunities. The Soviet Government, and the Australian Government too, welcome this and wish the meeting participants successes in their useful activity.

The further expansion and deepening of business links between the Soviet Union and Australia will help to develop bilateral cooperation and increase mutual understanding and trust in Soviet-Australian relations.

The USSR Council of Ministers

Joint Meeting Held

LD151042 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- The first joint meeting of the Soviet-Australian committee for the promotion of trade and the "Australia-USSR" Business Council opened at the Moscow World Trade Centre today. These organisations, set up under the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Confederation of Australian Industry respectively, set themselves the aim of promoting the development of bilateral trade and economic ties. The meeting was attended by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Smelyakov, First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Vladimir Pletnev, the Australian ambassador in the USSR Edward Pocock, the president of the "Australia-USSR" Business Council John Elliott, representatives of Soviet foreign trade organisations and Australian firms.

The participants in the meeting got messages of greeting from the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Australian Government stressing the importance of expanding mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries in various fields of economy, science and technology.

"During the past ten years the total volume of trade turnover between the USSR and Australia exceeded four billion roubles but the trade relations are forming in such a way that Australian deliveries exceed Soviet deliveries to Australia almost 20 times", the meeting was told by Nikolay Smelyakov.

The Soviet Union imports from Australia wool, meat, sugar, butter, wheat, alumina, ore concentrates and metals and exports metal-cutting machine-tools, tractors, chemicals and oil products.

"An analysis of the structure of Australian imports from the USSR", Nikolay Shelyakov said, "shows that the share of industrial equipment is growing in it. This is due to the shifting accent in the Australian economy from the extractive industries to metal-working and machine building, thus expanding the possibility of increasing the Soviet export of machinery and equipment to that country".

In their speeches John Elliott and Edward Pocock stressed the striving of the Australian side to develop all-round trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union on a stable and long-term basis.

Trade Meeting Ends

LD161807 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- The first joint session of the Soviet-Australian committee for promoting trade and the Australian-USSR Business Council ended in Moscow today with the signing of a joint communique. These organizations, created under the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Confederation of Australian Industry respectively, set themselves the task of promoting the development of bilateral trade and economic ties. In accordance with the document signed, the sides will exchange economic information and visits of delegations of the business circles of both countries, will organize seminars and sumposiums, will take part in exhibitions and fairs held in the USSR and Australia. Agreement has been reached on the holding of an Australian trade and industrial exhibition in October 1985 in Moscow.

At the same time, a session of the Soviet-Australian working group on cooperation in the sphere of agribusiness was held in Moscow. Representatives of Soviet foreign trade associations and Australian firms analyzed concrete measures aimed at the expansion of ties between the two countries in these spheres.

Contacts established at the Moscow meeting by representatives of business circles of Australia and the USSR will promote the development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, John Elliott, president of the Australian-USSR Business Council, has pointed out in a TASS interview.

The Australian side strives to transfer trade in agricultural produce with the USSR on a regular and stable basis which will create stable conditions for the expansion of Soviet exports of machinery and equipment to Australia, John Elliott said. At the same time, Australia is interested in the increase of imports from the USSR of oil products, chemicals and timber.

During the staying in Moscow, members of the executive committee of the Australia-USSR Business Council were received by Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Mikhail Sergeychik and Minister of Agriculture of the USSR Valentin Mesyats.

AMBASSADOR TO BULGARIA WRITES ON WW II VICTORY

AU151151 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 May 85 p 1, 4

[Article by Leonid Grekov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Bulgaria: "The Lessons of War and Victory"]

[Text] The events of World War II, an essential and most important part of which was the Great Patriotic War waged by the Soviet Union against Hitler fascism, are receding into the past. In the 4 decades since victory, thorough and very significant changes occurred in the lives of all nations and states and numerous new problems have emerged. Nevertheless, even today, millions of people and particularly those who happened to live through the tragedy of war, cannot help remembering those sinister events and cannot forget those innumerable destructions, human sacrifices, and suffering caused by 6 years of butchery. The generation, however, that was born and grew up after the victory, naturally would like to know about the last war and should learn something about it.

World War II, as is known, was the greatest war in the history of mankind, it was incredibly devastating and cruel. As many as 61 states and 1.7 billion people, which was 80 percent of the world's population, were involved. Fierce military combat was waged on the territories of 40 countries, as well as in the seas and oceans. Throughout the 6 years of war, over 110 million people served in the armed forces of the participating countries. The victims, the destruction, and the suffering of the people's masses cannot be compared to any of the preceeding wars. This war killed over 50 million people, over 20 million of whom, namely 10 percent of the country's entire population, belonged to the Soviet Union, which sacrificed these losses to this altar of victory. The losses of the United States amounted to approximately 400,000 people.

The total value of the destruction during the war assumed unprecedented proportions. Material losses amounted to a total of $316.3 billion (according to prices valid at that time), of which $128 billion in losses were suffered by the Soviet Union.

The devastation, the barbarism, and inhuman behavior displayed by the fascists on Soviet territory were unprecedented in history. The results of the labor of many generations, in which our people had invested so much effort, talent, and love were destroyed by the 20th century vandals. The Hitlerites burdened down and destroyed over 6 million buildings and deprived about 25 million people of their homes. A total of 32,000 industrial enterprises were destroyed, 65,000 km of railroad lines were ruined, and 40,000 hospitals and other health institutions were devasted; 98,000 kolkhozes and 1876 kovkhozes were destroyed as well. As a result of the war and of the enemy occupation in part of the Soviet territory, the USSR was deprived of 30 percent of its national wealth. We cannot fail, in this connection, to recall a statement by U.S. President John F. Kennedy, who in a speech at Washington University, quite correctly remarked: ... "throughout the entire course of war history, no country has ever suffered more than Russia during World War II!"

These are the facts, this is the merciless truth about the results of war, which some contemporary "interpreters of history" would not like to remember, who are appealing to us, the victors, "not to go back to the past", to "forget the war we lived through" and so forth. To such appeals we unmistakably answer: No! It is impossible to forget the war, we must talk and write about it. For some people this memory is a reprimand, for others it is a reminder. Our contemporaries and the generations engaged in constructive work must know the unvarnished truth about war and victory.

The historical truth, however, is that the Soviet Union in fighting the enemy for 4 years, in the framework of the anti-Hitler coalition, made the greatest and decisive contribution to victory and to the defeat of the aggressors, as well as to the liberation of Europe and Asia, that the Soviet-German front was the main front in World War II, not only as regards territorial extent and the number of armed forces on both sides involved in the combat, but, above all, as regards the results of this struggle, which were of decisive importance for the entire development of World War II and for its victorious outcome. These are the facts, no matter how much the "historiographers" of the West dislike them, no matter how many efforts are made to glorify the contribution of the United States and Great Britain to victory and no matter how much is done to explain and justify the antihumanitarian, aggressive-militarist character of imperialism as a whole, and of the contemporary foreign policy of the United States and its NATO allies.

Facts are irrefutable. They state that it was precisely on the Soviet-German front that the basic part of the armed forces of fascist Germany was concentrated, amounting to 153-201 divisions. During the hardest and most intense years of the war against the Soviet Army, nearly all active forces of the Hitler Wehrmacht were fighting on this front.

Despite the belated opening of a second front, which withdrew part of the German divisions, sending them to the West European front, this did not change in the least the importance of the Soviet-German front as the chief battlefield of World War II.

During the 1,418 days that the German-Soviet front existed, the most intense military operations took place on this front. The USSR Armed Forces conducted 9 military campaigns, and over 50 large defensive and offensive operations of great strategic scope and with decisive military-political targets. The results of all these operations eloquently show that we cannot compare these actions with the operations of the British-American troops on other combat battle grounds and fronts of World War II as regards their decisive importance.

Three of the greatest and most decisive battles of World War II took place on the Soviet-German front, the Battles of Moscow, Stalingrad, and Kursk, in the course of which the aggressor lost 2.5 million soldiers and officers, as well as a tremendous amount of combat and technical equipment and arms. It is precisely because of all these historic battles that a drastic turn was achieved in the development of the whole war and the strategic initiative in combat actions was actually transferred to the side of the anti-Hitler coalition. The subsequent decisive offensive operations of the Soviet Army during the 1943-45 period expanded over a tremendous territory of thousands of kilometers, which sometimes was larger than the total length of all other fronts in the war. Thus, for example, in the last stages of World War II, gigantic military operations, as regards their scope and their results, were conducted, such as the Belorussian operation, the Lvovsk-Sandomirsk, the Yash-Kishinev, and the Budapest operations, as well as others. In their total scope, these operations determined the powerful strategic offensive of the USSR Armed Forces, which lasted almost without interruption for over 10 months. During this period, the Soviet troops liberated Soviet territory from the enemy, on which nearly 20 million people lived before the war, and also the territories of 11 European states (fully or partially) encompassing over 1 million square km, with a population of 113 million people.

The devastating defeat of the basic part of the fascist-militarist bloc of aggressive states on the Soviet-German front was the result of the selfless struggle waged by the entire Soviet people, who were all involved in the battle. They were either fighting on the front itself, or on the territories occupied by the enemy, where a mass partisan movement spread, but they were also fighting on the labor front in the rear, all over our tremendously large country, where the arms of victory were forged.

We must recall in this context that Soviet industry, in the war years, ensured the supplies needed to defeat the enemy, it provided modern weapons and technical equipment, such as 488,000 artillery guns; 137,000 aircraft; 104,000 tanks and self-propelled guns. These facts show that the USSR produced nearly twice as much military equipment as Germany. These facts also demonstrate that the military defeat of the aggressor was achieved with the fighting Soviet country's own resources and efforts, and not with the material assistance of the United States for the USSR under the Lend-Lease arrangements, which provided no more than 4 percent of the production of our native armaments and military technical equipment. As for food supplies, the USSR received 1,146,000 tons of grain from the United States, but the Soviet Union's own supplies during the hardest years of the war amounted to 70.64 million tons of grain. We are grateful for the assistance and we will never forget it. Historical truth, however, suggests that this assistance was not as great and decisive as certain Western historians and political science experts sometimes deliberately claim.

The heroic struggle of the Soviet Union called upon and inspired the peoples of the enslaved countries to active operation against the invaders. Toward the summer of 1944, the people's liberation struggle and resistance movements in Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, France, Greece, and Italy involved over 2.2 million people. When, in 1944, the Soviet Armed Forces, driving the fascists away from our country, expanded their liberation campaign in Europe, fighting men from the Polish Army, the Czechoslovak corps, the Armies of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, and certain units from other countries participated together with the Soviet soldiers in the fighting.

The Bulgarian Army's participation in the struggle against fascism in the closing stage of the war proved to the whole world that the freedom-loving Bulgarian people had decisively rejected the monarchical-fascist regime, which obediently followed fascist Germany against the will of the people. The heroic sons and daughters of Bulgaria fought side by side with the Soviet soldiers from the Third Ukrainian Front and devoted their lives to the bright socialist future of their motherland.

It is quite appropriate to recall the remarkable conversation that took place on the eve of the arrival of Soviet troops on Bulgarian territory between Marshal of the Soviet Union G. Zhukov and Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people. Zhukov remembers the following statement by Georgi Dimitrov on this occasion: "The Bulgarian people are impatiently awaiting the arrival of the Red Army in order to overthrow the tsarist government with its help... You will be met not with artillery fire and guns, but with bread and salt, according to our ancient Slav custom," Georgi Dimitrov further stated, and added: "The successes of the Soviet troops had a great influence on the intensification of the people's liberation struggle in Bulgaria. Our party, which is at the head of this movement, has resolutely decided that an armed uprising must take place and it will break out as soon as the Red Army approaches our territory."

Assessing the revolutionary situation that existed in Bulgaria at that time, the Soviet command addressed an appeal "To the Bulgarian People and to the Bulgarian Army," which stated that the Red Army does not intend to fight against the Bulgarian people, since it considers them a fraternal people. At the same time a memorandum was addressed to the soldiers of the Soviet Army by the Front Military Council, which read as follows: "We have no intention whatever of subjecting Bulgaria to our laws and customs. We will leave it to the Bulgarians themselves to decide on the question of their own government system. You should always keep this in mind, comrades, and never engage in any action that might affect or undermine your dignity as a citizen of our great and powerful homeland!"

It is a well-known fact that not one Soviet soldier was killed by a Bulgarian bullet, and one of the first actions of the Fatherland Front government that came into power was to sever relations with Hitlerite Germany and to declare war against it. In the struggle against the fascist invaders, tens of thousands of Bulgarian soldiers perished and Moscow fired a salute in their honor. We will not forget the name of the courageous Lili Karastoyanova, who fought with arms in hand in one of our partisan detachments. We remember and respect the memory of Zvyatko Radoynov, Anton Ivanov, Vela Peeva, Lilyana Dimitrova, and thousands of other Bulgarians who sacrificed their lives for the victory.

The Soviet people remember and are aware of the fact that victory had become possible because the Communist Party headed the people's masses. It rallied the efforts of all state and public organizations, as well as the efforts of our entire people on the front and in the rear for the defeat of the enemy. Throughout the war years, the CPSU recruited 5 million new members. The communists were at the head of the fighting people, they involved the masses with their personal example and their courage. In the last year of World War II, nearly 60 percent of all party members fought on the front. That is why the Communist Party can be justifiably called a militant party.

The enemy was defeated not only with the strength of arms, but also with the strength of Marxist-Leninist ideology, with the consciousness and self-sacrifice of the people's masses, who were educated by the party. In implementing its international duty, the party consistently directed the Soviet people's mission as liberators. Thanks to this fact, the Soviet soldier will remain alive in the memory of the peoples as a soldier and liberator, who broke the backbone of the fascist monster and provided the world with the opportunity for free national and social development.

At the celebration of the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, stated: "Let us express fraternal gratitude and recognition to the invincible Soviet Army, with whose decisive assistance we won our freedom, let us express our gratitude to the sons and daughters of the Soviet Union! Just like our ancestors, who did not forget their ancestors, socialist Bulgaria will always remember their heroic deeds throughout the centuries!"

We should not forget that the history and the results of World War II were and remain an object of uncompromising struggle in the ideological sector. Our ideological enemies are taking advantage of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II for their own purposes. They are falsifying facts and pursue the goal of undermining the principle of the inviolability of the postwar borders. They are trying to introduce a split and to undermine the relations of the USSR with some countries through revision, or through a total rejection of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements on the postwar settlement of world affairs.

The bourgeois ideologists are trying in their own way to explain the participation of socialist countries in the liberation war against fascist Germany. Sometimes they claim that the Red Army brought socialism to the countries of Europe with the force of its weapons, sometimes they unspeakably exaggerate the credit earned by the American and British forces in connection with the opening of the second front, and, on other occasions, they try to take advantage of the so-called "unequal contribution" of various countries to victory. All this reveals the intention of involving the nations in mutual claims and insults, trying to evoke controversies among them. Such intentions, however, are doomed to failure.

We are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory in the same year that marks the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact.

This defense organization, created as a reciprocal answer to the threat of attack by the imperialist states bloc, represents a reliable guarantee for the sovereignty and security of the socialist community countries. The duration of the Warsaw Pact has been extended and it now extends to the next millenium.

The peace-loving public observes with concern the intensification of the revanchists' activities. They are trying, by all means, to excuse the war criminals and are trying to distort history. The pictures of the destroyed Reichstag with the banner of victory raised on it went around the world. Today the Reichstag is hardly recognizaable. The building has been fully restored, all its walls have been carefully repainted, the signs on them erased, and all the halls have been fully redecorated. This is perhaps natural, after so many years since the end of the war! However, not only the signs and slogans unmarking fascism have been erased. According to the intention of the restorers in West Berlin, everything should look like it did in Hitler's time. A permanent exhibition on the "Third Reich" has even been set up, where the campaigns of the fuehrer are glorified and tape recordings of speeches by Hitler, Goebbels, and Goering can be heard.

In their consistent and peace-loving foreign policy the fraternal parties base themselves on the fact that war is not fatally inevitable. Powerful forces are rising up against it, which are capable of restraining the arms race and the sinister intentions of the aggressor. These forces, above all, consist of the worldwide system of socialism, based on its steadily growing economic and defense power. The facts are incontestable. The worldwide socialist community is increasingly becoming a decisive force of our time and it is precisely the fact that the Soviet Union and the socialist system exist that there has not been war in Europe for the last 4 decades.

The chief lesson of war is that it must be fought before it can begin. The struggle must begin as early as that. In conducting a consistent, peace-loving, foreign policy the USSR, at the Geneva negotiations with the United States, submitted a proposal to henceforth stop any actions regarding the production of space weapons, to freeze strategic nuclear arms, and to stop the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, as well as to stop the increase of counter measures on part of the USSR.

The USSR's peace-loving and constructive step of declaring a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and on stopping other reciprocal measures in Europe was welcomed in many countries with approval and support. Only the U.S. Administration accused the USSR of "propaganda" and reacted negatively to the Soviet proposals.

Some people may think that the USSR and the United States, as representatives of two opposed social systems are absolutely incapable of achieving mutual understanding and improving their relations on a stable basis. This contradicts the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence, to which the Soviet Union adheres.

One of the lessons of the Great Patriotic War is that countries belonging to different social systems are capable of joining their efforts, that they can cooperate provided they adopt a realistic approach on the common interests in securing peace. I will recall that U.S. President Roosevelt, in accepting the credentials of the newly appointed USSR Ambassador A.A. Gromyko in October 1943, stated: "Our countries have joined together in the name of a noble goal and I fully share your conviction that the unity of goals that links together our peoples and countries in war is developing into a close and prolonged cooperation together with the other participating countries for the cause of establishing a just and lasting peace."

This statement made by a realistic U.S. politician should be well remembered by those who are now responsible for policy in the White House. It would be useful for them to recall these words.

For as long as 40 years, Bulgaria has been proceeding along the path of socialism. Paying tribute to the successes of this fraternal country, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated: "Your country's remarkable successes in the years of socialism are inseparable from the purpose-oriented and creative work of the party headed by Blagoev and Dimitrov, a party whose Central Committee for as long as 30 years has been under the leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the outstanding son of Bulgaria, the distinguished figure of the world communist and workers movement!"

As is known, at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, it was decided to convene the 27th CPSU Congress on 25 February 1986. A period of most active preparations for the congress has now begun. The time preceeding the congress will be devoted to intense and varied political, economic, organizational, and ideological work. As one of the most important questions the congress will discuss the new edition of the CPSU Program, which will become a basic law in the activities of Soviet Communists. The congress itself will be characterized, above all, by the need to accelerate our economic development. Speaking at the plenum, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out in this connection: "The task of accelerating the growth rates and achieving an essential improvement is fully feasible, if our entire work is placed on the basis of economic intensification and accelerated scientific-technical progress, if we reorganize administration and planning, as well as structural and investment policy, if the state of organization and discipline is improved all over the country, and work style is drastically improved."

The April plenum devoted great attention to the questions of the CPSU foreign policy and to the foreign policy of the Soviet state. It was stressed that in the year of the 40th anniversary of victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism, the peoples should more closely rally their ranks, so as to prevent a worldwide nuclear conflict, as a result of which mankind may suffer lasting damages.

The CPSU and the other fraternal parties will do everything in their power to consolidate the unity and increase the power, as well as the international influence, of the socialist community. We must not and we have no right to forget the lessons of the war, as well as the importance of the victory over fascism for the fate of peace and mankind depend to a great extent upon the strength of our alliance, upon the successes of each individual country, and upon the coordination of our activities.

FURTHER ON DEMICHEV-HONECKER TALKS, CULTURE DAYS

PM161049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "USSR Culture Days"]

[Text] Berlin, 14 May -- E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received P.N. Demichev yesterday.

During a conversation held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, topical questions of the contemporary international atmosphere, topical questions of the contemporary international situation were discussed and it was stressed that the unity of the fraternal countries must be strengthened in the face of the aggressive imperialist policy being pursued by the U.S. Administration and the activation of revanchist claims by reactionary FRG circles.

It was noted that the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism had proved to be a vivid demonstration of the forces of peace and social progress and of the peoples' will to defend peace and raise a barrier to the arms race and the threat of war. The heightened role of cultural figures and the creative intelligentsia was stressed in struggling for peace and detente, creating a healthy spiritual atmosphere, and strengthening trust and mutual understanding among peoples.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that cultural cooperation between the USSR and the GDR has reached a high level and plays an important role in strengthening fraternal friendship between the Soviet and the GDR people. In this connection, the importance was stressed of the highly successful GDR Culture Days in the USSR last October and also the Soviet Culture Days in the GDR which is just beginning, as vivid festivals of the two countries' fraternal friendship. Taking part in the conversation were V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department; V.I. Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; K. Hager; U. Ragwitz, chief of the SED Central Committee Culture Department; and H.-J. Hoffmann.

The ceremonial opening of the USSR Culture Days in the GDR took place in the capital's Palace of the Republic. The soiree was attended by W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; other republic party and state figures; and the Soviet delegation led by P.N. Demichev.

Greeting the emissaries of the Land of the Soviets, K. Hager stressed that the USSR and GDR peoples are linked by close bonds of friendship and multifaceted cooperation. The USSR Culture Days in the GDR, he said, are proceeding under the sign of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. The Soviet people, who bore the main brunt of the war, accomplished a worldwide historic feat. They saved civilization and culture. Their victory was the victory of Marxism-Leninism and of the ideals of socialism and humanism.

P.N. Demichev was warmly greeted by those present when he addressed the soiree. A few days ago, he said, the peoples of the USSR, the GDR, and the other fraternal countries celebrated the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. This celebration was a vivid demonstration of support by the socialist countries' working people for the creative activity of the communist and workers parties and of the will of the peoples to defend peace and raise an insuperable barrier to the threat of war.

The delegation head stressed that the Soviet people, united and rallied around the Leninist Communist Party and its Central Committee, are marching toward the 27th CPSU Congress. Active creative work is being mounted in all sectors of communist building. Together with all the Soviet people, our country's artistic figures and cultural workers are also preparing to greet the Communists' supreme forum with new achievements.

The best creative forces of the Soviet Union are taking part in the current culture festival in the GDR, P.N. Demichev stressed. Their diverse program expresses the sentiments and ideas of the Soviet people and reflects their struggle to develop and improve socialist society. We see this festival as a fraternal message from the Soviet people to our friends and brothers, or comrades-in-arms in the common cause, the GDR people.

Performances by leading soloists and the orchestra of the USSR Bolshoy Theater opened the festive concert program.

On the same day, the delegation led by P.N. Demichev laid wreaths at the monument to the victims of fascism and militarism in Unter den Linden and at the monument to the Soviet liberator soldier in Berlin's Treptow Park.

HONECKER, SPD'S VOGEL DISCUSS GDR-FRG TIES

LD161934 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Berlin May 16 TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR Erich Honecker today received here chairman of the faction of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] of Germany in the FRG Bundestag Hans-Jochen Vogel.

The interlocutors expressed the common opinion that continuation of the arms race and its spreading to outer space adds to the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. They declared for an end to the arms race on earth and its prevention in outer space. Both sides welcomed the beginning of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on the whole set of space and nuclear armaments.

Erich Honecker pointed in this connection to the importance of the Soviet proposal on freezing the nuclear potentials of the USSR and the USA and the Soviet Union-proclaimed moratorium on deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspension of realisation of other reply measures in Europe.

Hans-Jochen Vogel stressed the need of the early attainment of an agreement on moratorium within the framework of the negotiations between the USSR and USA.

The sides reaffirmed that both German states on the strength of their geographic position and specific features of historical development should do the utmost to promote concrete progress in safeguarding peace and to see to it that war should never again start from German soil.

The interlocutors discussed a number of questions pertaining to the GDR-FRG bilateral relations.

VOROTNIKOV, OTHERS ATTEND GDR EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM161027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "GDR People's Holiday"]

[Text] On 6 May, GDR Ambassador E. Winkelmann held a reception to mark the notable anniversary.

The reception was attended by V.I. Vorotnikov, V.P. Nikonov, I.P. Kalin, N.V. Talyzin, and other officials.

RYZHKOV ADDRESSES RALLY IN POLAND 7 MAY

PM151611 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "In Honor of the Great Anniversary"]

[Excerpts] Wroclaw, 8 May -- Many thousands of people attended a demonstration yesterday in Wroclaw, a major industrial center in Upper Silesia.

Taking part in the demonstration were W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, other Polish party and state leaders, and a Soviet party and government delegation headed by N.I. Ryzhkov.

Also participating were emissaries of the Soviet War Veterans' Committee who took part in the liberation of Wroclaw, representatives of the public, and Polish Armed Forces servicemen.

W. Jaruzelski delivered a speech to those taking part in the ceremony. [passage omitted on Jaruzelski speech]

The rally participants warmly greeted N.I. Ryzhkov's speech. Forty years ago, in that memorable spring of 1945, he said, the salvoes of the final battles of the bloodiest war in mankind's history, a war unleashed by German fascism, died away. The great victory brought freedom and peace to the peoples and saved mankind from the threat of Hitler's enslavement.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, and all the Soviet people, N.I. Ryzhkov conveyed to the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish State Council and Government, and all the fraternal Polish people warm congratulations on the noteworthy festival of the 40th anniversary of the victory and sincere wishes for success in building socialist Poland.

The routing of fascism, imperialism's most reactionary force, fully confirmed socialism's historical advantages.

Many countries and peoples united in the fight against fascism. However, it fell to the Soviet Union to play the major role in the fight. The Hitlerite Wehrmacht sustained around three-quarters of its total losses on the Soviet-German front. Today we remember with gratitude all those who, together with Soviet servicemen, fought against the plague of Hitlerism. We render the soldiers of the glorious Polish Armed Forces, the courageous fighters of military formations, partisan's armies and detachments of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania and Hungary, the fighters of the anti-fascist underground and resistance movements, their due. A great contribution was made to the overall victory over the enemy by the peoples and armies of all states of the anti-Hitler coalition.

The Soviet, Polish, and other peoples paid a dear price for the victory over fascism. They will never forget the sacrifices and the suffering war brought them. The memory of the 20 million Soviet people who gave their lives for the socialist homeland, for the liberation of the peoples of Europe from fascist servitude will dwell in our hearts forever. We bow our heads before the 6 million Poles, before the sons and daughters of other peoples, who perished in World War II. Here, on Polish soil, lie 600,000 Soviet soldiers and officers who fell in fierce battles with the Hitlerite aggressors. From the bottom of our hearts we express to you the gratitude of our people for the attention which you lavish on the graves of the heroic Soviet servicemen. No one has been forgotten, and nothing has been forgotten -- these words reflect our feelings and grief about the millions of human lives given in the fight against Hitlerite fascism. For this reason, the demonstrative gesture of U.S. President Reagan, who visited the graves of SS butchers and murderers, cannot fail to rouse indignation. The peoples of the world see in this action by the U.S. President an outrage against the bright memory of the victims of Hitlerism.

The victory over fascism has opened a new page in the history of mankind. It has created favorable conditions for the activization of the struggle of workers for their national and social liberation. The peoples of a number of countries of Europe, Asia and Latin America have broken away from the capitalist pattern and entered the path of socialist development. Poland has been revived for a new life. Forty years ago she lay in ruins. Over the years of people's power, the talented and hardworking Polish people has raised from the ruins the towns and villages of its country.

This festive ceremony today in Wroclaw has a profound meaning -- many generations of Poles have striven for reunification of the western territories with the fatherland. Their hopes could be realized only as a result of the routing of Hitlerite fascism in World War II. Now the western territories have become an integral part of a united, socialist Poland. Those who in a number of Western European capitals today put forward claims for a revision of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, which determined the postwar borders of Europe, can be firmly told: There is no return to the past and never will be.

The Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic, the 40th anniversary of which we recently marked festively, reliably guarantees the inviolability of the borders of Poland. Life has borne out the historical significance of this treaty, which has reflected a fundamental turn in relations between our two countries. It laid a firm foundation for Soviet-Polish friendship, at the basis of which lie the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The treaty has become an important factor in the development of fruitful, multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic. We are profoundly grateful for the warm words voiced here by Comrade Jaruzelski concerning the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people and of the significance for Poland of the friendship and interaction of our parties and countries. We value this. The past decades and particularly the last decade, which has been a difficult time for People's Poland, have convincingly borne out the great significance of our fraternal alliance. The path trod by the Polish People's Republic has not been simple and easy. The class enemy within the country and reactionary external forces have many times tried to undermine the foundations of socialism in the country, to turn back the development of a new society and sow mistrust in the political and socioeconomic gains of the Polish people. However, all these attempts are doomed to failure. The creation, in a short, historic time, of an industrial socialist state, is evidence of the mighty force of the Polish people, led by the PZPR.

The close interaction of the economies of the Soviet Union and Poland, the joint resolution of key tasks of the national economy, and first and foremost the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, are creating favorable conditions for the further advancement of our countries. The long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland to the year 2000 is directed towards this. Its practical implementation will promote increasing the efficiency of the national economies of both countries and the realization, on this basis, of major social tasks. The meeting of the leaders of our parties, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Comrade Jaruzelski, which took place in Warsaw on 27 April this year, is of great significance for the strengthening of friendship and comprehensive cooperation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the PZPR, the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland. The solidarity of the CPSU and the entire Soviet people with the struggle of the PZPR and the workers of Poland for the consolidation of the gains of socialism was confirmed again at the meeting. The practice of building a new society continually bears out the mighty creative possibilities for cooperation in the framework of CEMA. The prospects for the further development of socialist integration were collectively determined last year at the economic summit meeting in Moscow. The realization of these prospects is the pledge of the successful fulfillment of our economic and social plans, and the strengthening of the position of socialism in the world.

In over the years since the great victory over fascism, the Soviet people have achieved huge successes in all spheres of social life. However, there is still more to be achieved. The report by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the April 1985 Plenum, stressed that the Soviet people are faced with the task of achieveing a qualitatively new society in the broadest meaning of the world.

At present, purposeful and fruitful work is being carried out in our country to fulfill the tasks of the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan period and the preparations for the 27th party congress which will undoubtedly be a landmark in the history of our party and the development of our country. The pivot of all the precongress work is the creative labor of the Soviet people, the unity of word and deed, initiative, responsibility, and exactingness. While solving the tasks of socialist construction, N.I. Ryzhkov said, we naturally cannot disengage ourselves from the international situation; the situation in the world is complex, it even could be said dangerous. The leaders of the present U.S. Administration have openly declared their claims to world hegemony and are continuing to bank on the achievement of military superiority over the world of socialism at any price. They want to dictate their will to the socialist states from a position of strength and foist their ways on peoples. The dangerous U.S. plans to spread the arms race into space in order to obtain the opportunity of delivering a nuclear first strike with impunity arouse particular alarm.

The Warsaw Pact has served for 30 years now as a trustworthy defender of the revolutionary gains of fraternal peoples, a reliable guarantor of the inviolability of our states' borders and of the preservation of peace. That is precisely why at the summit meeting of party and state figures of the member-countries of the Warsaw Pact, which took place in Poland's capital, it was unanimously decided to extend the life of the policy of defensive alliance among fraternal socialist countries. This decision serves the vital interests of our peoples and is an important factor in strengthening European and international security.

The Warsaw meeting heard a call for all peoples and states and all peace-loving forces to unite, a call for the prevention of a slide toward nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet Union is also guided by this lofty objective, which is our common line, at the current Geneva talks. The results of these talks will determine to a great extent whether mankind will head for a further increase in the nuclear threat or whether it will be possible to strengthen security on earth. The Soviet Union has not spared and will spare no effort for the sake of peace. Evidence of this is the recent decision of the USSR on a unilateral, temporary moratorium on the further deployment of medium-range missiles and the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. It is up to the U.S. side now. Of course, a difficult struggle still lies ahead in order to achieve peace and peoples' happiness. However, we are firmly convinced that mankind can be saved from destruction by joint efforts.

In conclusion, N.I. Ryzhkov conveyed to all the Polish people wishes for success in socialist building, happiness, and prosperity.

The rally was held under the sign of the Soviet and Polish peoples' indestructible friendship and their determination to continue strengthening the socialist states' community.

The Soviet delegation headed by N.I. Ryzhkov laid wreaths at the obelisks of the Soviet and Polish servicemen who fell in the battles to liberate Wroclaw.

The USSR guests looked at the displays in an exhibition depicting the national economic achievements of Poland's western and northern voivodships during the years of socialist building.

TASS REPORTS DRA'S KARMAL MEETS WITH JARUZELSKI

LD170555 Moscow TASS in English 0530 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Warsaw May 17 TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, had a meeting here on Thursday evening with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who leads an Afghan party and state delegation on an official visit to Poland at the invitation of the PUWP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Poland.

Plenary Polish-Afghan talks began under the chairmanship of Wojciech Jaruzelski and Babrak Karmal.

On the same day Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, gave an official dinner in honour of the high Afghan visitor, at which the leaders of the two countries exchanged speeches.

The party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan led by Babrak Karmal laid a wreath at the granite obelisk in the mausoleum-cemetery of the Soviet soldiers who had given their lives in liberating Warsaw from the Nazi invaders.

A wreath was also laid at the grave of the unknown soldier.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON USSR ALLIANCE

LD161756 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, 16 May (TASS) -- The Polish-Soviet alliance, born in joint struggle against the fascist invaders, ensured the liberation of our people and the restoration of an independent Poland within just borders, said Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister for foreign affairs, in an interview with TASS correspondent Anatoliy Shapovalov. Thanks to this alliance, the Polish state was able to embark on revolutionary transformations and take the road of construction of a socialist society.

People's Poland has fully drawn on the lessons of the tragic interwar period and the times of World War II, when through the fault of the prewar allies of the Polish bourgeoisie, the authors of the shameful Munich agreement, the country found itself facing the Hitlerite armada. Poland's defeat in 1939 showed with full force the perniciousness of a foreign policy that protects the class interests of the landowners and the bourgeoisie, and of a policy of anti-Sovietism. The policy of the ruling circles of bourgeois Poland, hostile to the Soviet Union, led to the Polish people losing their independence at the very beginning of World War II.

We totally share the condemnation expressed in the report by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the festive meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, of the criminal line of those who, despite the persistent appeals of the Soviet Union, rejected action on a united front in order to halt the Nazi adventurists.

Only the communists, together with other Polish pattiots, were a real force able to put forward a real program of struggle against the Hitlerite invaders for a free, independent, and people's Poland. The idea of an unbreakable alliance with the first socialist country and of Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms was a leitmotif of the program.

Today, instead of "paper" alliances, Poland has real and sincere allies in the shape of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, united in the political-defensive Warsaw Pact. Their might has a sobering effect on those reactionary imperialist forces which are trying to annul the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences and to alter the postwar political-territorial arrangement in Europe thanks to which peace has reigned on the continent for 40 years. The crusade declared by world imperialism headed by the United States against the socialist countries is doomed to failure just as the fascist drive eastward was a shameful failure in its time. This chief lesson of World War II should be kept well in mind, Stefan Olszowski stressed in conclusion.

LATVIA'S PUGO LEADS DELEGATION TO POLAND

WA130900 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 30 Apr 85 p 1

[LATINFORM report: "Meeting in Szczecin Province"]

[Text] The first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, B.K. Pugo, led a delegation of party workers and Latvian workers' representatives on a 3-day visit to Szczecin Province in the Polish People's Republic of Poland. This visit to a fraternal socialist country was arranged at the invitation of the PZPR Szczecin Province Committee.

In the course of the visit, a meeting took place between the Latvians and the leadership of the PZPR Szczecin Province Committee, during which the question of the further development of fraternal cooperation was discussed. In the city of Stargard, the delegation from our republic met with members of the bureau of the local party municipal committee and held talks with them.

During their stay in Szczecin, the members of the delegation visited the Imeni Adol'f Varskiy Shipyard, where for the past several years modern ferry boats, tankers, freighters, scientific research ships, and training ships ordered by the Soviet Union have been built. The delegation was familiarized with the production process and met with workers and with party activists and managers from the enterprise. The Latvian guests also visited the "Dana" garment factory, an enterprise manufacturing women's clothing at the major Polish agricultural cooperative "Ednost'" in Vitkovo.

The Latvian delegation laid wreaths and flowers at a monument built in gratitude to the Soviet military forces, at a monument dedicated to brotherhood-in-arms, and at a monument commemorating Polish valor. The Latvian visitors were present at a ceremonial meeting dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Szczecin from Hitlerite fascism, during which B.K. Pugo delivered a speech.

This visit made an important contribution to the development of fruitful cooperation in various areas with the brotherly socialist country.

The Latvian delegation returned to Riga on 28 April.

SOVIET POSTWAR AID TO ALBANIA DISCUSSED

AU151415 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1430 GMT 13 May 85

[Talk by economist Sergey Kulishov on postwar Soviet economic assistance to Albania]

[Excerpts] As you know, after the end of World War II Albania's international position was somewhat complicated. Western countries failed to recognize it and created all kinds of obstacles to its admission in the United Nations.

The Soviet Union was the first country to establish diplomatic relations with Albania. This action considerably strengthened the international position of the new Albanian Republic and hindered the intrigues of reactionary circles of the imperialist powers, which aimed at undermining the foundations of the new state.

Despite the colossal damage that the Soviet Union itself had suffered, it found the necessary reserves to assist Albania. In June 1945, the first Albanian Government delegation came to Moscow. As a result of the talks, an agreement was reached on the basis of which the Soviet Union was to grant economic assistance to Albania. A large quantity of grain and other foodstuffs was delivered to Albania at the time. In addition, a number of Soviet specialists in the fields of the economy, the oil industry, the mineral industry, as well as financial experts and agricultural and educational specialists were sent to Albania. The Soviet Union also printed Albanian banknotes and [passage indistinct].

The first Albanian students received higher education in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union also gave considerable assistance to Albania in the military field. It delivered weapons, equipment, and ammunition sufficient to equip three alpine divisions. About 300 Albanians arrived in the Soviet Union to attend higher and military schools.

In 1947, an agreement was concluded, according to which our government, taking into consideration the huge damage suffered by Albania during the war, granted a credit to Albania to enable it to develop its light industry and agriculture. The Soviet Union's moral and political support to Albania in the international field, as well as its economic aid, was highly appreciated at the time as a very important external political factor in resolving the tasks which the new people's regime was confronted with. In close cooperation with our country and with the other fraternal countries, Albania was rebuilding its damaged ecomomy. The birth of the new international socialist system helped to create relations of a new type based on the principles of socialist proletarian internationalism.

The admission of the People's Republic of Albania into CEMA in 1949 was of considerable importance in visibly raising the country's industrial potential. Scientific and technical assistance was then given to Albania in accordance with bilateral agreements. The benefits of this aid can be judged by the following facts: The first 5-year period had not even passed and the Soviet Union had already assisted Albania in the construction of 40 major industrial projects.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV CABLE PRAGUE COUNTERPARTS

PM151105 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] In connection with the 40th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist invaders, V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, sent Comrade Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of Prague CPCZ City Committee, and Comrade Frantisek Stafa, mayor of Prague city, the following congratulatory telegram:

On behalf of Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom we send you, Prague CPCZ City Committee, the National Committee, Communists, and all inhabitants of Prague cordial congratulations and best wishes on the CSSR national holiday, the 40th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist invaders.

The Soviet people, the fraternal socialist countries, and all progressive mankind are now solemnly celebrating an outstanding event of modern history: the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. We will never forget that thousands of Czech and Slovak patriots, who cemented the fraternal alliance of our peoples in the grim struggle against a common enemy, who fought shoulder to shoulder with Soviet Army servicemen for the freedom of their motherland and of all the peoples of Europe.

During these May days, Communists, Muscovites, and veterans of the USSR Armed Forces send fraternal greetings and wishes for the health, happiness, and labor successes for the good of Socialist Czechoslovakia to the Communists and working people of the CSSR capital, to veterans of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and to all who struggled with weapon in hand against the Hitlerite invaders and forged our common victory.

Your country's liberation from the Hitlerite invaders, completed on the day of the glorious victory over fascism, was a turning point in your motherland's history. Since then Czechoslovakia's working people under the leadership of their proven vanguard, the Communist Party, have achieved outstanding successes in all spheres of the country's sociopolitical, economic, and cultural life. The CPCZ's Prague City Committee and the working people of the CSSR capital are making a weighty contribution to these achievements.

We note with satisfaction the successful development of the relations of fruitful cooperation between our capitals' party and public organizations and labor collectives. We are confident that the holding of the Moscow festival in Prague in 1985 will once again develop into a vivid demonstration of the unbreakable friendship between the CPSU and the CPCZ, between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples, and between the Communists and working people of the capitals of the USSR and the CSSR.

COMPARISON OF MEETING TO MARK CSSR LIBERATION

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 9 May carries in its Morning Edition on page 8 a TASS report on a meeting in Moscow to mark the 40th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation. The IZVESTIYA version, entitled "Fraternal People's Holiday," has been compared with the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA version published in the 9 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 12, revealing the following variation:

Last paragraph, from penultimate line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...in this struggle.

The guest noted that for Czechoslovakia's peoples, May symbolizes the new life and indestructible Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. The Czechoslovak people are confident that in building socialism they can rely on the support of the Soviet Union, their tried and tested friend, and struggle together with it for peace and a happy future for all mankind.

On the same day, M. Zavadil held a reception to commemorate the notable anniversaries.

Present at the reception were G. A. Aliyev, V.P. Nikonov, N.V. Talyzin, V.P. Orlov, and other officials. Also present were the delegation headed by M. Jakes and V. Salgovic, and other Czechoslovak comrades attending the celebrations on the 40th anniversary of the victory. (supplying additional paragraph)

GROMYKO CONTINUES TALKS IN VIENNA, ENDS VISIT

LD161241 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Vienna May 16 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today had a meeting here with Austrian Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz.

In their conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, the sides reiterated their interests in the continuation of the well-justified course of maintaining and developing fruitful cooperation in various fields between the USSR and the Austrian Republic on the basis of the Austrian State Treaty of 1955 and the status of permanent neutrality of Austria. They expressed the conviction that the practical fulfillment by the sides of their accord reached during the visit of the federal chancellor to the Soviet Union in November 1984 would contribute to the further promotion of goodneighbourliness between the two countries.

Discussing international problems, the two sides stated their readiness vigorously to contribute to curbing the arms race, removing the threat of nuclear war and creating an atmosphere of international trust and constructive cooperation among states.

Confers With Austria's Gratz

LD161511 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Vienna May 16 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting with Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz.

Exchanging views on international questions, the ministers stressed the pressing need to invigorate the efforts of all states in maintaining peace and international security and in taking effective measures to end the arms race, especially the race in nuclear armaments, and to prevent the militarization of space.

In this context Andrey Gromyko drew the attention of the Austrian side to new Soviet peace initiatives, including the introduction by the Soviet Union of a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and on the esclation of other counter-measures in Europe.

Leopold Gratz called for positive results at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and at other international forums discussing arms limitations and reductions.

The sides expressed their mutual satisfaction with the condition of mutually beneficial bilateral Soviet-Austrian relations and reiterated their interest in the further development of those relations.

Meets SFRY'S Dizdarevic

LD161556 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Vienna May 16 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting with Raif Dizdarevic, the federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In their friendly conversation the ministers spoke positively of the development of bilateral relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia and called for the further strengthening of friendship and for broader cooperation between them on the basis of agreed principles and accords in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the cause of peace and socialism.

Discussing the present-day situation in Europe, Andrey Gromyko and Raif Dizdarevic reiterated the commitment of their countries to the Final Act of the European conference and expressed the firm intention of the USSR and Yugoslavia to contribute to the success of the Stockholm conference and other meetings within the framework of the European process initiated in Helsinki ten years ago.

Noting the relationship between the two remarkable anniversaries, 40 years of victory over fascism and 30 years of the State Treaty on the restoration of independent and democratic Austria, they pointed out the importance of the strict observance of the respect for the territorial and political realities resulting from the outcome of the Second World War and postwar development by all states.

Meets Austrian CP Chairman

LD161723 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Vienna May 16 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria. Andrey Gromyko and Franz Muhri had a conversation, which passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Departs 17 May

LD170907 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Vienna May 17 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and foreign minister of the USSR, left Vienna today. He stayed here at the invitation of the Austrian Government to attend observances marking the 30th anniversary of the State Treaty restoring an independent and democratic Austria.

At the Schwechat Airport Andrey Gromyko was seen off by Heinz Fischer, minister of science and research, and other officials.

USSR, ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS HOLD TALKS

LD161821 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- A group of Italian parliamentarians who come to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet-Italian section of the USSR Parliamentary Group today met with members of the Foreign Relations Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The meeting passed in a friendly atmosphere.

From the Soviet side it was emphasized that the USSR, continuing its policy of peace, security and cooperation between nations, is envigorating its activities in all directions, specifically in Europe. In this context much attention is being paid to Soviet-Italian relations. The USSR approaches Italy as a solid partner the relations with which, for instance in trade and economic sphere, have stood the test of time.

From the Italian side satisfaction was expressed with the development of relations between the two countries, specifically contacts between the parliaments of the two countries. Italian parliamentarians noted that they were glad to have a meeting with Soviet colleagues at a time when the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, to which the Soviet Union has made the decisive contribution, is being marked.

Both sides reaffirmed devotion to the policy of building confidence and developing cooperation, also on the European continent, the policy of eliminating the threat of war and strengthening peace on the basis of preservation of the military-strategic parity at the lowest possible level. In this connection the two sides stressed the significance of attaining an accord at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on questions of prevention of the arms race in outer space and its termination on earth. The sides proceed from the understanding that questions of space and nuclear armaments -- strategic and medium-range -- should be considered and resolved in interconnection. Full prohibiton and destruction of nuclear weapons should be the supreme goal. From the Soviet side it was noted that since 1946 the USSR has been proposing such a solution but the West does not reciprocate with relevant reply initiatives.

The common opinion was expressed of the need of further envigoration of contacts between the two countries, also between their parliaments, with the aim of promoting an end to confrontation, the return to detente, liquidation of the existing seats of tension, normalisation of the international situation.

SOVIET-FRENCH 6-7 MAY CONSULTATIONS REPORTED

PM151033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 85 Morning Edition p 8

[Unattributed report: "Soviet-French Consultations"]

[Text] Soviet-French political consultations were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry 6-7 May during which an in-depth exchange of opinions took place on questions of preventing an arms race in space, banning chemical weapons, and other disarmament problems. The sides also discussed in detail the state of affairs at the Stockholm Conference on Conference-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. Taking part in the consultations were V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, special envoy O.A. Grinevskiy, (I.) Renoir, chief of the French External Relations Ministry's strategic problems and disarmament department, and other senior officials of the two countries' foreign policy departments.

(I.) Renoir and J.-B. Raimond, French ambassador to the USSR, were received by A.G Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister.

TASS ON SPANISH MEASURES AGAINST CIA ACTIVITY

LD160851 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Madrid May 16 TASS -- The U.S. Embassy in Spain is a nest of agents of the CIA and other U.S. secret services who hold ranking posts on the embassy's diplomatic staff. This is the conclusion made by the Madrid-based magazine INTERVIEW which published an article in its latest issue about the "dirty work" done by U.S. agents in Spain. The magazine writes that the CIA notably scaled up its operations after the government of socialists had come in power in the country in October 1982. New cabinet ministers have become "prime targets" for operatives of the U.S. espionage agency.

Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish prime minister, was compelled to set up a special task force to thwart operations of U.S. agents. The results were quick in coming. The much-talked about expulsion of two U.S. diplomats from Spain last January was but the tip of an iceberg, the magazine goes on.

In actual fact over the period from August till December 1984 19 agents of the CIA and the U.S. military intelligence service had to leave the country. Most of them held posts of embassy secretaries, consuls and members of the attache staff. Their chief was one R. Kinsman who served as CIA resident in Spain from July 1982 till August 1984. G. la Mazza, an "expert" in dirty operations inside Spanish trade unions, was expelled from the country late last July. H. Coale, former secretary of the U.S. Embassy, was also ordered to leave Spain on grounds of espionage activity. One of the chief aims of the "work" carried out by those "diplomats" was to collect information about visits and trips of members of the Spanish Government abroad.

Despite measures taken by Spanish authorities, the magazine emphasises, U.S. spies carry on their operations in the country.

BELGIAN REACTION TO SDI INVITATION CITED

PM151557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch under the general heading "Joining in the 'Star Wars' Plans"]

[Text] Brussels, 6 May -- U.S. Air Force Lieutenant General Abrahamson, director of the "star wars" program, has visited the Belgian capital. He is touring West European capitals with the aim of persuading the NATO allies to take part in carrying out the U.S. plans to militarize space. The press here reports that in Brussels the general lectured those Belgian ministers whose departments could be involved in the "research" connected with the creation of space arms systems. He did his utmost to present Washington's dangerous venture as harmless "scientific research" and tried to prove that involvement in them does not in any way commit the NATO countries to take part in the future in the creation or deployment of space weapons.

Gen Abrahamson gave the ministers a whole list of different areas of research and development in which Belgian firms and companies could take part. He urged his interlocutors to report back as soon as possible about the projects with which Belgium wants to be associated.

Broad strata of the Belgian public and leading opposition political parties oppose this country's involvement in the insane "star wars" plans. At the same time, members of the government, particularly Prime Minister W. Martens and Foreign Minister L. Tindermans, have already expressed their sympathy more than once for the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" [SDI], as NATO prefers to call the program for creating space armaments.

NATO SEES 'CONTROL' OF DARDANELLES, BOSPHORUS

PM141522 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Filippov "Rejoinder": "Hackneyed Fabrications"]

[Text] Ankara -- Ankara's mass media have reported that U.S. Admiral Small, commander in chief of NATO Allied Forces in Southern Europe, met with a group of Turkish journalists in Naples.

From the very first moments of the conversation, the admiral started intimidating his interlocutors with the "Soviet threat." The NATO leadership, he said, is genuinely aware that "the capture of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits is the main objective of the Soviet Union's foreign policy in that part of the globe." This is an obvious lie, and the admiral himself answered the question why NATO needs it. Small spoke about the rehearsal of "measures necessary to defend the straits and prevent, in case of need, Soviet vessels from using them to cross the Black Sea into the Mediterranean."

In other words, as Turkish observers themselves note, the NATO strategists would like to replace the international agreements governing navigation through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles by the imposition of their own control there. The United States is striving to build up the U.S. military presence in that part of the world. This is precisely why it resorts, at any suitable opportunity, to the hackneyed fabrication about the "Soviet threat."

TRADE FINANCING ACCORD SIGNED WITH SWEDEN

LD161247 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0724 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Stockholm, 16 May (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

The signing of a Soviet-Swedish agreement on trade financing has been held here. It was signed by Viktor Ivanov, USSR deputy minister for foreign trade, and Carl Johan Aaberg, secretary of state in the Trade Department, Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The document provides for the financing of large projects proposed by the Swedish side for supply to the Soviet Union. The implementation of the agreement will be a new and important step in further deepening and expanding Soviet-Swedish trade and economic ties.

Giving a high appraisal to the agreement, C.J. Aaberg stated here that this document, which in particular stipulates new conditions for credit, is intended to increase the volume of trade between the USSR and Sweden. It is of great importance for Swedish enterprises and firms, which is on the whole in accordance with the interests of the Swedish side.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM WEST BERLIN

PM160913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by A.M. Rybakov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Pskov CPSU Obkom, arrived in Moscow from West Berlin 12 May. The delegation had been taking part in events organized by the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin to mark the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR NORWAY 7 MAY

PM151841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "To Take Part in Festivities"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] Central Committee, a delegation of CPSU officials headed by D.B. Golovko, secretary of the Kiev Ukrainian Communist Party Gorkom, left Moscow for Oslo 7 May. The delegation will take part in events devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism organized by the NKP.

PLO'S QADDUMI VISITS MOSCOW 12-16 MAY

LD161848 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1536 GMT 16 May 85

[From the "Novosti" program; announcer-read report]

[Text] [Faruq] Qaddumi, Central Committee member of the Palestinian Fatah organization, chief of the Political Department of the PLO Executive Committee, visited Moscow 12-16 May. He was received at the CPSU Central Committee and at the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Countries of Asia and Africa. Questions on the situation in the Near East and in the Palestinian resistance movement were touched on in the conversations.

JORDANIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS USSR AMBASSADOR

JN160957 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 16 May 85 pp 1, 21

[Text] Amman -- SAWT Al-SHA'B -- USSR Ambassador to Jordan Aleksandr Zinchuk has praised Jordanian-Soviet relations in all fields, and stressed his country's interest in maintaining and promoting the current relations of cooperation between the two countries.

In an exclusive statement to SAWT AL-SHA'B, the ambassador said that the Soviet Union harbors sincere, friendly, and cordial sentiments toward the Jordanian and other Arab peoples. He said: There are no obstacles preventing the promotion of relations between us. On the contraary, over the past 20 years there has been broad agreement on the most important contemporary political issues, including the Middle East problem. That enables our two states to deal with each other in the political and other fields, and makes this dealing an urgent requirement. He added: In view of the past 20 years of experience, we are certain that the process of deepening and promoting our friendship and cooperation will continue.

Asked about the steps taken to bolster Jordanian-Soviet relations, the ambassador said: Bolstering these relations occupies an extremely important position on the minds of the Jordanian and Soviet leadership. Important talks have been held in this regard during His Majesty King Husayn's repeated visits to the USSR and during Soviet delegations' visits to Jordan. These problems are also being tackled in messages exchanged between the two countries' leaders. The Soviet side is showing continuous interest in developing bilateral relations. This is reflected in the USSR's initiatives and proposals, as well as in our great interest in Jordan's moves in this regard.

On the size of bilateral exchanges in various fields, the ambassador said: Our commercial and economic ties in general are successfully developing. There is noticeable benefit for both countries, and no doubt we can increase the volume of these ties. We are working in this regard with the competent Jordanian authorities. Of special significance are developments in the fields of culture and science. Hundreds of Jordanians have had their higher education in Soviet universities and institutes, and hundreds of others are currently studying in the USSR. The Jordanian graduates from the USSR are currently working in all sectors and in various professions in order to build their country. We are very satisfied with this. We observe that the Jordanians are interested in cooperation in the most advanced scientific studies, as was demonstrated during the eminent Soviet professor Gavriel Ilizarev's visit to Jordan last April. Ilizarev's inventions have won him worldwide acclaim. Another aspect of our ties is the Soviet artists' participation in the Jarash Festival last year.

This participation has become a cultural tradition between our two countries. This gives us immense satisfaction. In short, we do not and can never have reservations about developing bilateral relations with Jordan in cultural and other fields, and are endeavoring to promote these relations. There are also many possibilities for cooperation that have not been considered.

Answering a question on the Soviet position toward the steps to realize a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, the ambassador said: It is no secret that our relations as a whole are to a great degree tied with our understanding of the issue of realizing a just, comprehensive peace in the Middle East, on which Jordan and the Soviet Union agree. The two countries' joint position has been reiterated more than once in their joint communiques, which pointed out the basis on which, according to the two sides, a just, permanent peace can be realized in the Middle East. This position was formulated in the joint communique that was issued following His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the USSR in May 1981. The communique stipulated: "The Israeli forces' withdrawal from all the Arab territories that were occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and realizing the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right of self-determination."

The Soviet Union also supported the Arab decisions adopted at the Fes summit to which Jordan is considered a party. This confirms that the USSR and Jordanian viewpoints are close. We see a special significance in His Majesty King Husayn's heading of the seven-member committee delegation that visited Moscow to present the Fes conference decisions.

It is known that Jordan supported the USSR proposals for a Middle East settlement presented last July. We highly appreciate the Jordanian leadership's continuous adherence to the course aimed at holding an international Middle East conference. The Jordanian leadership views this conference as the only correct way that would lead to a just peace in the region.

The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, according to what its parties announced, should be presented to the Arab states for discussion. In our opinion, this has a principled importance because joint Arab efforts, as stated in the Fes conference decisions in Rabat, would guarantee progress in the settlement and lead to regaining legitimate Arab rights. If there is a talk about obstacles that prevent the achievement of a just solution, then such obstacles are well known and are embodied in Israel's aggressive policy that violates all international charters and norms. They are also embodied in Israel's hysterical hostility against the Arab peoples. The militarist attitude that characterizes the ruling Israeli group not only impedes a political settlement in the region but also threatens general peace and international security as has happened more than once in the past. It is natural that responsibility for this lies with those who provide the political and nonpolitical support that enables Israel to continue its aggressive policy.

On the dangers posed by the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, the USSR ambassador said that the Soviet side had showed its principled stand toward the Iraqi-Iranian military dispute. The continuous military operations of the two neighboring countries inflict heavy damages on their peoples and result in the killing of thousands of human beings. They also threaten peace and security in the entire region and create an appropriate atmosphere for possible interference in the internal affairs of the region's states by those who announce that they have vital interests in the Middle East. We firmly believe that the Iran-Iraq dispute must be settled peacefully at the negotiating table as soon as possible. The Soviet Union has exerted much effort to achieve this objective both within the UN framework and through bilateral contacts. We also hold contacts in this regard with the Arab League.

On the position of the Palestine question in the USSR-U.S. dialogue of which one round has so far been held, Zinchuk said: The Soviet Union constantly places the Palestine question and other Middle East issues in an important position in its foreign policy. In the past a serious exchange of viewpoints on these issues took place with the U.S. side. The 1977 USSR-U.S. statement resulted from this exchange of viewpoints. This statement said that Soviet and U.S. sides believe that the only correct and effective way to guarantee a radical solution to all aspects of the Middle East issue is to hold negotiations within the framework of the Geneva peace conference with the participation of representatives from all parties concerned in the dispute, including the Palestinian people. Unfortunately, the United States quickly abandoned this agreement and still avoids discussing the essence of the Middle East issue. The United States now prefers to work alone in the Middle East, and adopts a policy that only meets its own interest and those of its strategic ally, Israel.

ALGERIA, USSR SIGN CULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT

PM091322 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 85 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent S. Filatov dispatch: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] Algiers, 3 May -- The protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in the next 2 years signed in Algiers will serve the further development of friendly relations between our countries. It provides for the strengthening of cooperation in the sphere of higher education and training of scientific cadres, the expansion of cultural, tourist, and sports exchanges, and a number of other measures.

MORE ON GORBACHEV ACTIVITIES IN LENINGRAD

Visits Factory, Institute

LD170009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Leningrad May 16 TASS -- This morning the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev visited the Svetlana Electronic Instruments Plant, which was one of the first in the country to start operating as a production amalgamation. At the meetings there Leningraders stated their striving and readiness to increase their contribution to accelerating the country's economic and social development, reorganizing management and planning, enhancing organization and strengthening discipline, and radically improving work style.

An optimal form of combining science and industrial practice was found at Svetlana, which increased output 16 times during the past 20 years and labor productivity more than 11 times. The number of personnel went up by only 38 percent.

Citing concrete examples, the director general of the amalgamation, Hero of Socialist Labor O.V. Filatov, the secretary of the party committee I.I. Simakov, specialists, and workers said that the work collective achieved such high results by fulfilling plans of comprehensive economic and social development. Strategic measures of specializing production, perfecting its structure and management, creating optimal conditions of the work, daily life, rest and recreation of personnel were incorporated in these plans.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee familiarized himself with the activity of the scientific-production complexes formed at the amalgamation that design and put out microprocessor equipment. He talked to workers, engineers, and technicians and showed interest in conditions created at the enterprise for furthering their education, raising their qualifications and strengthening their health and good rest. It was stressed during the conversations that scientific and technological progress requires a further perfection of our economic mechanism and the entire management system.

There were lively and detailed conversations in the lecture rooms, laboratories, and conference hall of the M.I. Kalinin Polytechnic Institute, one of the biggest establishments of higher education in the country.

Mikhail Gorbachev told the students and faculty members about the main directions of the party's economic and social policy, about the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR in furtherance of the guidelines set by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum. When talking with future specialists -- senior year students of the Department of Mechanics and Machine Building -- he asked them in detail about the organization of the study process, their political training, the conditions for sports activities, about student life in general.

The collective of the institute is persistently reorganizing the study process in accordance with demands of scientific and technological progress and the need to accelerate the country's advances. The rector of the institute, Y.S. Vasilyev, told M.S. Gorbachev that in the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan the institute started training engineers in 17 new specialities and specializations, including such as automated designing systems, robotics, technology of automated production, and others.

In the course of the conversations and in their speeches, the students ardently approved the recent measures taken by the CPSU Central Committee to raise the role and prestige of the work of engineers. They told M.S. Gorbachev about various aspects of the activity of Komsomol groups and the scientic work being carried out on the instructions of enterprises. The students voiced full support for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and assured that as future specialists they are prepared to fulfill any tasks the Communist Party gives the country.

Summing up the conversations at the institute on the present and future of the country's system of higher education, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee told the students that the growing generation will soon have to take upon itself the cause of developing science and technology and assume responsibility for the socialist motherland's further advance.

The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev visited the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery, where he paid tribute to the memory of Leningraders and soldiers who died defending the city in the years of the Great Patriotic War. A wreath was laid at the Motherland Monument. Flowers were also laid at the obelisk to the Hero-City of Leningrad in Vosstaniya Square.

Talks With Institute Students

LD162350 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report over video of Gorbachev at Leningrad Polytechnic Institute]

[Text] Leningrad Polytechnic Institute is one of the largest higher educational institutes in the country. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev told students and lecturers about the basic directions of the party's economic and social policy, and about the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted in the development of the tenets of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

In his conversation with future specialists, the senior students of the Mechanical and Machine-Building Faculty, he asked in detail about the organization of the teaching process, their political training, conditions for physical education and sport, and the whole spectrum of student life.

[Begin Gorbachev recording] I am not going to deliver a speech to you. I want to have a friendly conversation. [passage indistinct] When we arrived in Leningrad yesterday and began holding meetings, we held conversations in the street. After we talked about the generation that withstood the blockage of Leningrad, about the generation which has now taken upon itself concern for the country, [word indistinct] of the Leningrad people, responses were made; a lively conversation took place. I heard one young fellow saying: Mikhail Sergeyevich, what have you got to say to young people?

On the whole, I have one or two things to say. Of late we have begun to move, from the standpoint of labor productivity, close to -- a little above, but close to -- the developed capitalist countries; we always used to move at a rate 2 to 2 and 1/2 times theirs from the standpoint of growth in labor productivity, and this always ensured that our economy approached those of the most developed countries. This gave us the chance to turn backward Russia into what we have now, this modern society.

Now different problems have arisen and there have to be breakthroughs. There have to be multiples [razy], not percentages; not evolution, but revolution. This of course (?is seen in) the direction of scientific-technical progress, and I would also say in the combination of science, technology, questions of management and incentives [passage indistinct].

So here young heads, creative minds, strength, and great potential are needed. People not bound to today's processes, but people who take today's achievements as thier starting point, will make their contritubion in the resolution of these problems. [word indistinct] and the direction are there, and even the material base is (?ready) for movement [word indistinct]. All this must be brought together and shifted, which is why strength is needed, young strength, new strength. You of course have all this. You are heading right in the mainstream, as they say. If we have to say what above all will set the pace for the acceleration of our socioeconomic development, it is, of course, scientific-technical progress, and that is a complex system. It comprises science, technology, [word indistinct] cadres, labor cadres, and the incentives system that we have been trying to take special trouble over and have already taken the first steps. Much work lies ahead to perfect the work of [word indistinct] schools, particularly where the technical link, above all, is concerned -- the technical area, in the higher education institute. [end recording]

The institute collective is persistently restructuring the educational process in accordance with the demands of scientific-technical progress and the need to speed our progress. In the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the institute has inaugurated training for engineering cadres in 17 new specialist areas and specializations, including automated planning systems, robot technology, the technology of automated production, and others. Comrade Vasilyev, the vice chancellor, reported this.

In conversations and speeches the students gave warm approval to the measures adopted a few days ago by the CPSU Central Committee aimed at enhancing the role and prestige of engineering work. They related the various aspects of the work of Komsomol groups, and of scientific research being carried out to orders from enterprise.

The students of the institute voiced full support for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and assured as the specialists of the future, they are ready to carry out any tasks set before the country by the Communist Party.

Summing up the results of the conversations taking place in the institute about the present and future of the country's college education, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressing the students, said that the rising generation will soon have to take upon itself the development of science and technology and the responsibility for the further progressive development of the socialist homeland.

Meets Leningrad Citizens

LD162248 Moscow Television Service in Russion 1430 GMT 16 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report, with video of Gorbachev meeting and talking with people in Leningrad streets]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev today continued to acquaint himself with the Hero City of Leningrad. On the city's squares and streets he conversed with its inhabitants, who approved the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the Soviet state.

They expressed full support for the party's bold decisions and vigorous actions being implemented in the country to strengthen order and discipline and to energetically fight wastefulness, drunkenness, hooliganism, and other negative phenomena. The conversation also touched on raising the Soviet people's well-being. [video shows Gorbachev, wearing trilby hat, talking and gesticulating in the middle of a crowd; camera then shows Admiralty Obelisk, officials walking and Gorbachev hatless, again in the middle of a crowd, talking]

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] [Words indistinct] Thank you. The benefits for the participants in the Great Patriotic War will also apply to those who worked at enterprises during the years of the blockade. This is perhaps the very same generation that most of all bore the brunt, and we have now found funds, quite considerable funds of course. [Words indistinct] yesterday the decision was made to raise benefits from November. For some this applies to their mothers; for others, it is their grandmothers. We are giving them attention. There is of course one thing one should bear in mind. We are always forced to count, just as you count in your families. We have to live according to what we make. As they say: What we will produce, we will share. For this reason, let us get the country, the economy, moving more strongly. If we get the economy moving, defense will be strong and we will continue the growth of material well-being, we will develop housing, we will do everything.

We are now carrying out very serious work to draw up a precise program not only for the next 5 years, but for the remaining 15 years until the year 2000, and to raise the pace of development of our economy in such a way as to speed up the movement of the entire country and to improve material well-being and the quality of goods, equipment housing construction, and so forth.

[Male voice in crowd] ...Discipline and order.

[Gorbachev] And for this, all this is needed.

[Female voice in crowd] You should be closer to the people.

[Gorbachev] How can I be any closer? [laughter from crowd]

[Female voice in crowd] [Words indistinct] indolent and drunken people [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] As for drunkards, if any one of you at this conversation of ours has indulged, I tell you that on 17 (?May) measures are being introduced: Drastic measures to fight drunkenness will be published. Let us put all our weight [words indistinct].

[Male voice in crowd] It should have been done a long time ago.

[Male voice in crowd] Now what can you say about young people?

[Gorbachev] You know, I wish to tell you frankly that I was going to meet and talk to the youth in Leningrad, but so far I have only met with students at the institute. I am planning, however, to meet with young people very shortly. I have plenty to tell them. On the one hand, we can be proud of our young people. Why? Take Siberia. Who has developed it? From there (?we are getting) everything. There lie 80 percent of all our riches, our future. It is young people who go there to develop it and assume responsibilities. Who shoulders the army? Young people. Take all new enterprises: electronics, electrical engineering, and so forth -- young women, men, young people. Etcetera, etcetera. So, young people are doing a lot.

But there is also something that young people have to be told: that the older generations, who have endured everything and who value this life they have defended and made, retire.

Young people's most important shortcoming is that, perhaps, they do not have a sympathy and understanding of what they have at their disposal and of what lies at its basis. I think that in Leningrad this is better understood because so much blood has been shed here, (?sweat and blood).

But this is not the case everywhere. Even in Leningrad there are (?such young people). For this reason, on the one hand we will maintain our gratitude to young people, while on the other hand one has (?to continue) to make demands. Well, this is a start. I wish you all the best. [applause] Thank you, thank you. [applause] Goodbye. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the Kirovskiy Zavod Association, which is well known for its revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions. He was acquainted with how the decisions and ideas of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum are being implemented and how socialist competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress is progressing.

In one of the engineering shops, Mikhail Sergeyevich talked with young foremen. They told him that they are mastering the new equipment with enthusiasm and that they link the association's future with progressive technology. We can and must establish a grip on equipment, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said, and on the basis of this make a dash forwards.

The engineers of the enterprise told him in detail of the work of the first section of the flexible automated production facility. This system makes it possible to raise labor productivity many times.

In the rolling shop, a friendly chat took place with a participant in Leningrad's defense during the war years, senior rolling press operator, Hero of Socialist Labor, Ivan Yakovlevich Prokofyev. The workers of Leningrad, he told Mikhail Sergeyevich, wholeheartedly support the decisive steps aimed at all-around progress and the further flourishing of our homeland.

At the main tractor conveyer section, Comrade Engineers Chernov, the general director of the association, and Kazachenko, the party committee secretary, told Mikhail Sergeyevich that the enterprise had already produced over 300,000 Kirovets tractors. At present, work is in progress to increase their capacity and service life. The association has fulfilled the socialist pledges adopted for the 40th victory anniversary and has supplied rural workers ahead of schedule with tens of K-701 tractors.

On 15 May, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited Victory Square where he laid flowers at the monument to Leningrad's heroic defenders. [video shows two soldiers carrying wreath to the monument, followed at a distance by Gorbachev and other officials. Gorbachev and an official, about three steps behind him, bow to the monument] In Moscow Square he laid flowers at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Monument. [video shows Lenin Monument and then two soldiers carrying wreath, followed by Gorbachev and other officials. After the wreath has been laid Gorbachev, three steps ahead of nearest official, bows to the monument]

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ALCOHOL ABUSE PROGRAM

PM171013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee, on measures to surmount drunkenness and alcoholism:

In a decision adopted on this subject, the CPSU Central Committee has noted that in contemporary circumstances, when the creative forces of our socialist system and the advantages of the Soviet way of life are being revealed more and more fully, special significance is assumed by the strict observance of the principles of communist morality and ethics and the surmounting of harmful habits and outdated customs, and above all such abnormal phenomena as drunkenness and abuse of liquor.

It cannot fail to be a cause of serious concern that the problem of drunkenness and alcholism has worsened within the country in recent years.

The measures to eliminate drunkenness and alcoholism previously laid down are being implemented unsatisfactorily. The struggle against this socially dangerous evil is being waged in fits and starts, without due organization and consistency. The efforts of state and economic bodies and of party and public organizations are insufficiently coordinated in this area.

Anti-alcohol propaganda has not been mounted properly. It not infrequently sidesteps acute issues and fails to go on the offensive. A considerable proportion of the population is not educated in a spirit of sobriety and is unsufficiently aware of the harmful effects of the consumption of liquor on the health of present and particularly future generations and on society as a whole. It is quite intolerable when the "cultured," moderate consumption of liquor is advocated and every manner of joyful gathering and drinking ceremony is presented in a favorable light in the news media, in individual works of literature, in the cinema, and on television.

Many party, administrative, and public organizations do not give a decisive rebuff to the unfounded view that has taken root that drunkenness is an inevitable and insurmountable phenomenon. Alcohol abuse is frequently not classed as immoral and anti-social conduct. The weight of the law and of public opinion is not fully being brought to bear on drunkards.

The overwhelming majority of Soviet people are of the unanimous view that liquor consumption causes great economic and moral harm and that it is intolerable in the life of our society. In their letters to central and local bodies they demand the adoption of effective measures to eradicate drunkenness, alcoholism, and home stills.

Considering that surmounting drunkenness and alcoholism is a social task of great political importance, the CPSU Central Committee has made a demand of the central committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics, kray committees, oblast committees, town committees and rayon committees of the party, USSR ministries and departments, councils of ministers of the union and autonomous republics, executive committees of the local soviets of people's deputies, party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and economic managers, to elaborate and realize a complex of comprehensively substantiated organizational, administrative, legal, and educational measures directed at decisive strengthening of the anti-alcohol struggle and raising its effectiveness.

It has been emphasized that this work must be truly massive and nationwide to create an atmosphere of intolerance to drunkenness, to every breach of labor discipline and order in every labor collective; to make drinking absolutely unacceptable at enterprises, organizations, establishments, educational institutions, banquets and receptions.

It has been proposed that party organizations call party members more severely to account, first of all leading workers who abuse alcohol, who do nothing to put an end to manifestations of drunkenness and evade immediate participation in the struggle against this vice. Those party, administrative, economic, trade union, and Komsomol leaders who indulge in liquor and permit the arrangement of drinking bouts must be dismissed from the positions they occupy. Strict party disciplinary measures must be instituted against Communists, including expulsion from CPSU membership.

Instructions have been issued for the Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee, for local party committees and their party commissions, to make higher demands of Communists to strictly obey the planned measures to surmount drunkenness and alcoholism.

The CPSU Central Committee stressed that the duty of every Communist and manager is to give a personal example of active struggle against drunkenness, of struggle for the universal eradication of home distilling.

It is recommended that the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, and the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, together with the ministries and departments with a relevant interest, draw up a comprehensive all-state program for preventive measures against, and for overcoming, drunkenness and alcoholism, including the social, economic, demographic, educational, legal, psychological, and medicobiological aspects of the problem.

The CPSU Central Committee made it incumbent upon the central committees of the union republican Communist Parties and the CPSU kraykoms and obkoms to increase the responsibility borne by party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and health care bodies; to increase anti-alcohol work in labor and educational collectives and residences, particularly hotels, viewing it as an indispensable condition for strengthening labor and production discipline and public order, and for improving the everyday lives of the working people and the members of their families. It is made incumbent upon them to explain to the population in a skillful and persistent way that the consumption of alcohol destroys people's health, has a ruinous effect on future generations, and does great material and moral damage to society.

It is recommended that the AUCCTU ensure that there is strict public control over the rigorous application of measures against drunkards as provided by law, such as the deprivation of bonuses, remunerations based on annual work results, tickets to holiday homes and sanitoriums, and other benefits, and that full use be made of the rights provided by the USSR Trade Union Charter and USSR legislation on labor collectives.

Note is made of the need to improve the organization of leisure time of working people, particularly young people; to create conditions enabling free time to be used intelligently; to develop the network of clubs catering for various interests, including clubs for specific residential areas; and to give these clubs all-around assistance in organizing and carrying out this work. At the same time, use must be made, with the maximum effect, of the trade unions' material base for developing cultural education and tourist excursion work, and amateur artistic, scientific, and technological creativity. Encouragement must also be given to collective horticultural and kitchen-garden work.

The sale and consumption of spirits must be forbidden in sanatoriums, holiday homes, preventive health treatment establishments, tourist camps, during tourist excursions, during factory and office outings, and on all forms of public transportation.

It has been recognized as expedient to ban the sale of liquor to persons under the age of 21.

It is proposed that the Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol committees regard the anti-alcohol education of young people as one of their most important tasks. They should be uncompromising toward any attempts to introduce teenagers to liquor, they should prevent the drinking of liquor at youth evenings and other similar events, and they should strive for the total elimination of alcohol consumption by pupils, among students, and in youth hostels.

The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the USSR Ministry of Education, and the USSR Ministry of Health, together with the Komsomol Central Committee, have been instructed to draw up and implement a unified system for the anti-alcohol education of young people at all educational establishments.

Ideological institutions, the news and propaganda media, the creative unions, and the Znaniye Society must decisively improve their anti-alcohol propaganda, educate people in a spirit of sobriety and intolerance toward drunkenness, and vividly and convincingly show the harm alcohol, even in small doses, does to people's health, as well as its adverse effects on all aspects of social life -- the economy, everyday life, and people's moral make-up and consciousness. Themes propagating crinking bouts and joyful gatherings must be prevented from finding their way into theaters, cinemas, television and radio programs, and artistic works.

It has been deemed expedient to give broader coverage to the experience of labor collectives and families in preventing drunkenness, new traditions and modern ceremonies that do not involve the consumption of alcohol, and in constantly informing the population of measures being adopted to surmount drunkenness.

The AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, ministries, departments, and the local soviets of peoples' deputies should make more effective use of existing gymnasiums, stadiums, and other facilities. They should allocate and equip premises and grounds for health-promoting and cultural-educational work in microrayons, and give every encouragement to initiatives by labor collectives, voluntary sports associations, and the public at large in building the simplest forms of sports facilities. Work must consistently be done toward ensuring that every labor collective has such facilities at its disposal. The practice of patronage assistance on the part of enterprises and institutions in conducting mass sports work in residential microrayons is to be persistently disseminated.

It is envisaged that the USSR Council of Ministers, with the participation of the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, will examine the question of expanding the construction and reconstruction in the 12th 5-year period, clubs, palaces and houses of culture, and sports facilities, particularly in new urban residential areas and in the countryside.

The CPSU Central Committee has demanded that the chiefs of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, the USSR Procuracy, the USSR Ministry of Justice, and the bodies subordinate to them eliminate the serious shortcomings in their work to combat drunkenness, put a resolute end to infringements of the spirits trading regulations, and eradicate the private distilling of liquor and speculation in spirits. All-around assistance must be given to labor collectives, the public, and citizens' families in the re-education of those abusing alcohol. Together with state, trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations, they must work persistently to carry out preventive measures against drunkenness.

The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, the USSR Ministry of Justice, the USSR Procuracy, and the USSR Supreme Court have the task of strictly and rigorously implementing the legal requirements to combat drunkenness and the private distilling of liquor.

Attaching particular importance to developing the anti-alcohol movement on a mass scale and to extending it in enterprises, organizations, establishments, the CPSU Central Committee has considered it expedient to set up an all-union voluntary society for the struggle for sobriety, and for it to issue a publication.

It has been recognized as necessary for the socioeconomic development of the USSR to reduce annually, starting from 1986, the volume of vodka and vodka-based drinks produced, and by 1988 to completely stop the production of fruit and berry wines. At the same time, there is to be a considerable increase in the production and sale of nonalcoholic drinks, juices, kyass, fruit preserves, jams, fruit, grapes, and berries in fresh, dried, and frozen form

It is recommended that the corresponding amendments and addenda be made to the legislation of the union republics with the aim of enhancing the effectiveness of social punishment measures and disciplinary, material, administrative, and criminal responsibility for violations of order connected with drunkenness, alcoholism, and private distilling of liquor, and also that the role played by the soviets of people's deputies, labor collectives, voluntary public bodies, and health care establishments in this matter be strengthened and their authority extended.

RADIO REPORT ON FACTORY FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

LD151147 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 15 May carries a 6-minute unidentified correspondent's report from the Riga Radiotekhnika Factory on the efforts being undertaken to intensify the struggle against loafers, idlers, and those who indulge in spirits.

The correspondent interviews Aleksandr Lomakin, a design engineer in the nonstandard equipment shop and head of the anti-alcoholism unit [narkologichskiy post]. Lomakin explains that people who come to work in an intoxicated condition are detained at the entrace. There are no violations of labor discipline through drunkenness because comrades put pressure on the offenders. Lomakin says that last year a list of 11 regular users of alcohol was drawn up: Some were dismissed and others were sent off for a cure. He explains that there are anti-alcoholism commissions in all workshops that carry out surprise checks on the observance of labor discipline. Offenders are identified at workers' meetings. Lectures, talks, and films about alcoholism are organized under the guidance of medical specialists who concentrate on preventive work and early identification of symptoms of the disease. Information is obtained from the workplace with assistance from the anti-alcoholism commissions. In addition, anyone who attempts to enter or leave the building when intoxicated has his pass confiscated, and it is only returned when he has visited the alcohol abuse specialist's office. If this behavior is repeated, the offender is detained in the hospital and kept under constant observation.

A worker then narrates his own experience of undergoing a cure, explaining that family and work problems forced him to that difficult decision. Another worker tells of a brother-in-law who was able to buy a car with the money he saved after giving up the bottle.

The alcohol abuse specialist then explains that her profession still does not have sufficient rights to act against offenders. She would like to see an expansion of her rights, even though this would mean an increase in her obligations. Finally, the doctor's assistant speaks of the joy she feels when she realizes that a patient has been genuinely cured.

SHCHERBITSKIY EVALUATES 1945 SOVIET VICTORY

AU150952 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 May 85 p 2

[Unattributed report on report delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 7 May Kiev solemn meeting on the 40th anniversary of the great victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War 1941-45 -- capitalized passages originally published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear veterans of the Great Patriotic War.

Forty years ago, the most bitter and destructive war, a war unequalled in history, had ended, and victory came to our earth covered with wounds.

The long awaited victory was won in a deadly clash with fascism. This was a historic victory of progress over the darkest reactionary forces, a victory of reason over ignorance, a victory of civilization over barbarity.

Our victory contained the most radiant human feelings and profound experiences: General happiness and rejoicing, hopes for a lasting peace and creative lives, and at the same time the bitterness of heavy losses. This is why the 9th of May 1945 is a significant date both in the heroic history of our socialist homeland and in world history.

On that day, the Soviet soldier-liberator rose before the entire world in the aureole of unheard-of glory. Having overcome all the thinkable and unthinkable hardships and deprivations, he covered in combat the path from Moscow and Stalingrad to Berlin and hoisted the triumphant red banner over the vanquished Reichstag.

The entire world was delighted at the exploit performed by our heroic people who saved mankind from fascist slavery.

On that memorable victory day the peoples of the world saw for themselves how powerful and inexhaustible were the forces of socialism as a social system which in the most difficult trials revealed its fundamental advantages and its profound humanist essence. Today, 40 years after, we are commemorating the jubilee of our victory as a nationwide festive occasion, as a festivity of our communist ideals.

LIKE ALL SOVIET PEOPLE, THE UKRAINE'S PEOPLE HAVE COME TO THIS RADIANT DAY CLOSELY RALLIED AROUND THEIR OWN PARTY AND ITS LENINIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE. The republic's communists and working people with great satisfaction received the results of the extraordinary March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum which convincingly displayed our party's loyalty to Lenin's legacy and a firm consistency of its political line.

An important stage in preparations for the 27th party congress was marked by the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. THE PLENUM'S DECISIONS AND THE PRINCIPLED DIRECTIVES SET FORTH IN COMRADE M.S. GORBACHEV'S REPORT IN THE FIELD OF SOCIOECONOMIC AND INTERNATIONAL POLICY, OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND IDEOLOGICAL WORK ARE IN ESSENCE OUR PARTY'S PRECONGRESS PLATFORM. WHILE FULLY AND ENTIRELY BACKING THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DECISIONS, THE REPUBLIC'S WORKING PEOPLE ARE DOING THEIR BEST TO TRANSLATE THEM IN THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY INTO CONCRETE DEEDS FOR THE GLORY OF OUR GREAT HOMELAND.

Our Soviet people, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, are observing the Victory Day in the prime of their creative forces.

In the 40 postwar years, they have performed a great labor exploit: They have raised their cities and villages from the ashes and ruins, created a modern economy, brought the country to the most advanced marks of science, and risen to the peaks of spiritual progress.

IN COMPLETING THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN, OUR PARTY AND PEOPLE ARE PREPARING TO GIVE A WORTHY WELCOME TO THE NEXT 27TH CPSU CONGRESS. An intensive creative work is determining now both the rhythm and substance of our entire life.

On this festive day, our hearts are filled with immense pride in our socialist homeland, in the great Soviet people, and in the glorious party of communists!

Today our particular acknowledgement goes to the VETERANS OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR.

All Soviet people -- both the older and the younger generations -- offer their warmest feelings to former front-line soldiers, partisans, and members of the underground movement. We are speaking today with great respect about those who forged weapons, raised grain, those who in the bitter war times were motivated by the only idea and only striving to vanguish the hated enemy!

On behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and government, V.V. Shcherbitskiy warmly and cordially congratulated the participants in the festive meeting, all the republic's working people, soldiers of the Soviet Army and Navy, and glorious veterans on the 40th anniversary of the great victory.

Not all those called by the homeland to defend their own land and our socialist achievements, he said, were destined to see the victory, but their memory is immortal. It lives on in our hearts, in the accomplishments of the Soviet people. Their exploit is an unfading example for the present and the coming generations.

(At V.V. Shcherbitskiy's motion, the meeting participants observed a one-minute's silence in tribute to the blessed memory of those who fell in the struggle for our homeland's freedom and independence.)

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Comrades: The years of the war are receding into the past. The number of participants in the battle against German fascism and Japanese militarism in our midsts is shrinking ever more, but the greatness of the victory won by us is growing and shining with ever new facets. From a distance of 4 decades, we can see particularly clearly: Our victory was an event of world historic importance, an event that left a profound imprint on the entire postwar development in Europe and all over the world.

THE WAR WAS A SEVERE TEST FOR THE NEW SOCIALIST STATE AND FOR ALL OUR PEOPLE. THEY PASSED THE TEST WITH CREDIT! Ever new generations of the Soviet people invariably draw upon the ideo-moral experience of those times, and display a vivid interest in everything involving the people's heroic exploit.

Quite a few songs have already been composed, books have been written, and monuments have been built. We know however: Not everything has been written and not everything has been perpetuated in songs. A new "War and Peace" is still waiting for its author.

The fiction of our socialist system nourishes and will nourish among our people feelings of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism. It will always be an important source of class tempering and revolutionary vigilance for all generations of the Soviet people.

This is why it is highly topical to analyze the driving forces of the Great Patriotic War and the fundamental factors of our victory.

What is the victory and what will it be for us?

As far as the military side of the matter is concerned, we have every reason to be proud and are proud of the people's mass heroism, of the skillfully organized activity of the Supreme Command, and of the talents and mastery of our military leaders and commanders.

During the war, the Soviet Armed Forces carried out more than 50 strategic and about 250 front operations, and fought thousands of bitter battles during which our army won the reputation of being invincible and which have become models in military art.

In the history of the war there were also very grave, tragic events of the initial period when the adversary profited from the advantages of a sudden attack, but even then events did not develop along the line expected by him.

The defenders of the legendary Brest fortress and many other frontier garrisons fought to the last round. The 2-month Battle of Smolensk frustrated the calculations of the fascist command to break through to Moscow in one move. In the history of the homeland, the city of Smolensk more than once heroically barred the way to the occupiers. The fact that in those memorable days ancient Smolensk reinforced the glorious cohort of our homeland's hero cities was both natural and well deserved. In the 73 days of the bitter battle for Kiev, the enemy lost more than 100,000 troops killed and wounded. Notwithstanding a fivefold numerical superiority, for more than 2 months the enemy was unable to overcome the staunchness and gallantry of the defenders of Odessa. Legendary Sevastopol remained an inaccessible fortress for 250 heroic days.

The city of Lenin -- the cradle of the Great October -- fought to the last ditch for 900 days and held. Situated at the extreme point of the enormous front stretching from the Black Sea to the Berents SA, the hero city of Murmansk, naval port and base, now the most northern and yet very near and dear to the hearts of the Soviet people, heroically fought and selflessly worked for victory in the remote region behind the Arctic Circle. The outstanding victory won in the battle for Moscow definitely foiled Hitler's plan for a "blizkrieg" and shattered the myth of the invincibility of the German Army.

The Battles of Stalingrad and the Caucasus, the Battle of Kursk Bulge, the Berlin operation, and many others have taken their rightful place in the treasury of Soviet military art and have been exalted not only by military experts, public figures, and journalists, but also by the leaders of the states participating in the anti-Hitlerite coalition, including the United States of America and Great Britain.

THE SUPERIORITY OF SOVIET MILITARY SCIENCE AND MILITARY ART OVER THE WEHRMACHT'S MILITARY DOCTRINE AND PRACTICE WAS ONE OF THE CRUCIAL FACTORS THAT ENSURED VICTORY IN THE PATRIOTIC WAR. As a matter of fact, this has been perfectly well manifested in a television film, "The Strategy of Victory," which was shown recently by Central Television. No falsifiers of history will ever be able to belittle the importance of the feat performed by the Soviet Army and our people!

The combat operations of the army and the navy were directly guided by the General Headquarters of the Supreme Command headed by Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of the Bolsheviks) and chairman of the State Defense Committee.

An important part in the preparation and performance of large military operations was contributed by Georgiy Konstantinovich Zhukov, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Vasilevskiy, and other renowned military leaders and representatives of the General Headquarters.

WHILE PAYING ITS DUE TO THE COMMANDING MASTERY OF MILITARY LEADERS, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, WE HAVE ALWAYS CHERISHED PARTICULAR FEELINGS FOR THE SOVIET SOLDIER. The burden of the war borne by him cannot be measured. Our gratitude for his toil at the front and marches is immense!

It was he, the Soviet soldier, who defended to the last drop of blood nameless strategic heights, who fought hand to hand, who offered himself as a battering ram, or who blocked the cannon with his chest. It was he who performed his routine combat work in such a selfless and unprecedented way that it turned into an important factor in our victory.

The heroism of Soviet soldiers was truly massive. Among the first famous heroes we recall the name of Viktor Talalikhin whose exploit -- a plane crash on the target -- was repeated by Soviet pilots more than 600 times. We recall Aleksandr Matrosov, and at the same time keep in mind the fact that more than 300 Soviet soldiers blocked the enemy's cannons with their bodies.

The name of Mikhail Panikakha, a Komsomol from Dnepropetrovsk Oblast who participated in the Stalingrad battle, has become immortal. Laden with bottles of inflammable mixture, he rushed a tank during a battle and set it on fire at the price of his own life.

IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR, ONE CAN SAY, HEROISM BECAME THE RULE, A NORM OF BEHAVIOR FOR THE SOVIET PEOPLE. During the war, the highest combat distinction alone -- the title of Hero of the Soviet Union -- was conferred on more than 11,500 persons, including more than 2,000 sons and daughters of the Soviet Ukraine.

Present in this hall are many people who became famous in the last war. Among them there are 264 Heroes of the Soviet Union, including 7 Twice Heroes and 14 full members of the Order of Glory.

Deep respect to you, dear comrades, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, for the courage and gallantry you displayed, and many thanks for our noble work in the patriotic and internationalist education of the younger generation. Your example, as well as the example of the thousands of well-known and unknown heroes fully confirmed the truthfulness of Lenin's dictim: "IN THE FINAL ACCOUNT, IT IS THE SPIRITUAL CONDITION OF THE MASSES SHEDDING THEIR BLOOD ON THE BATTLEFIELD THAT BRINGS ABOUT VICTORY IN ANY WAR."

The strength and invincibility of the Soviet soldier was rooted in the deeply comprehended faith in the correctness of our ideals, in the fairness of our cause, and in the invincibility of our homeland. This is why, even on the bitterest days of retreat and of fighting while surrounded, he invariably believed that in the final account he would break the neck of the fascist beast. If people in the West during the war put so much trust in some kind of "superweaponry," we have every ground to say: It was the ideo-moral staunchness of the Soviet soldier and his invincible spirit multiplied by the combat potential of military equipment provided by the Soviet people that proved to be our superweapon.

Each Soviet man, representative of any nationality or ethnic group of our immense country, always considers himself a part of the great Soviet people. Present and future generations will always remember that THE INVIOLABLE FRIENDSHIP AND UNITY OF FRATERNAL PEOPLES AND THE TRIUMPH OF THE LENINIST NATIONALITY POLICY IN OUR COUNTRY WAS A FUNDAMENTAL SOURCE OF VICTORY.

One could hardly define the measure of gratitude and indebtedness to all Soviet people who stood up in defense of the homeland, and primarily to the Russian people who were the soul of the victory. Today, from the bottom of our hearts, we say what we said 40 years ago: Many thanks to them, to the Russian people, for this!

An important peculiarity of the Great Patriotic War, V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, lay in the fact that it was truly nationwide. The partisan and underground movement displayed this fact in the clearest manner.

By their heroic efforts, the people's avengers formed an invisible but powerful and invincible front in the enemy hinterland. More than a million Soviet people fought in partisan detachments. From 1942 they diverted about 10 percent of the hostile troops operating on the Soviet-German front. Even those Soviet people who happened to be beyond the homeland's border, even they did not lay down their arms; they actively participated in the resistance movement.

THE HEROIC STRUGGLE WAGED BY THE SOVIET PEOPLE IN THE ENEMY HINTERLAND ACQUIRED, BY ITS SCALE AND RESULTS, IMPORTANCE AS A GREAT MILITARY AND POLITICAL FACTOR OF ROUTING FASCISM.

The names of famous commanders and organizers of the partisan movement and of heroes of the struggle in the enemy hinterland will remain forever engraved in the people's memory.

The nationwide character of the Great Patriotic War also manifested itself in the emergence of various people's voluntary formations to resist the enemy. Many fighter [istrebitelnyye] battalions were formed. In accordance with incomplete data, the detachments of people's levies in the Ukraine alone numbers 1.3 million.

Also, of course, THE VICTORY WAS FORGED AND ENSURED BY THE STRONG AND WELL-ORGANIZED HINTERLAND. It was owing to the heroism of the hinterland toilers that hundreds of large enterprises were moved in a very short time to the east of the country.

During the war our country produced almost two times more military equipment and clothing with better qualitative indexes than Hitlerite Germany that forced the economy of the occupied countries to work for it. It was the hinterland toilers who provided the fatherland with the necessary foodstuffs and raw materials at a time when the area for sowing and power supplies to farms sharply diminished.

We rightly offer our acknowledgement and gratitude to the WOMEN of the bitter war times: to nurses who on their fragile backs moved wounded soldiers from the battlefield, to female antiaircraft gunners, pilots, radio operators, and even naval sailors... They deserve admiration and deep respect!

The experience and sufferings of our mothers, wives, and sisters who toiled in the hinterland are hardly conceivable. While toiling 12-16 hours at the machine tool, in the field or on the stockbreeding farm, their female hands ensured the successful work of our wartime economy. In addition, they had to feed and bring up the children, and frequently to receive with dignity an official death notification from the front. After all, the 20 million human lives offered for victory amounted to many millions of incurable wounds in the hearts of mothers, wives, and children. Soviet women firmly resisted the blows of destiny and again performed their unexampled labor and moral exploits. WHAT SOVIET WOMAN ACCOMPLISHED FOR THE VICTORY WILL ALWAYS BE HIGHLY APPRECIATED.

During the war heroism was displayed by our YOUNG PEOPLE, THE LENINIST KOMSOMOL.

On the front and in the enemy hinterland, as well as in the Komsomol and youth front brigades, young men and women set examples of unheard-of gallantry and staunchness.

Selfless was also the wartime toil of our scientists, engineers, and technicians.

Invaluable was the contribution made to victory by Soviet physicians. Medical services sent more than 72 percent of wounded and nearly 91 percent of foot soldiers back to their formations. During the war, supplies of donors' blood to the front amounted to 1.7 million liters.

Ardent ideas of warm love for the homeland and of hatred for the enemy were carried into the masses by men of letters and art, and by teachers.

ALL SOVIET PEOPLE -- THE HEROIC WORKERS CLASS, THE GLORIOUS KOLKHOZ PEASANTRY, OUR PEOPLE'S INTELLIGENTSIA, PEOPLE OF ALL GENERATIONS -- PERFORMED AN UNPARALLELED EXPLOIT IN WINNING OUR GREAT VICTORY!

Stubborn resistance to the occupiers was offered by many peoples of Europe. People remember and evaluate in a worthy way the selfless struggle waged against the fascist occupiers by fighters of military units, as well as partisan armies and detachments in Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece, Albania, and Hungary, by members of the resistance and antifascist underground movement.

A large part in winning the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism was contributed by the peoples and armies of the United States of America, Great Britain, France, China, the Mongolian People's Republic, and other states of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

The COMMUNISTS -- loyal sons of their peoples and staunch internationalists -- were in the front ranks of antifascists.

The main burden of the war was destined for our people. They blocked the way to the aggressor and turned their immense land INTO ONE SINGLE COMBAT CAMP.

It is only natural to ask: Who united the giant efforts of the people? Who inspired them and led toward the victory? The answer here is unequivocal: it was the Leninist Communist Party. IT WAS PRECISELY OUR PARTY THAT PROVED TO BE THE POLITICAL NUCLEUS WHICH RALLIED AROUND ITSELF THE STATE AND MILITARY LEADERSHIP, THE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE, THE FRONT AND THE HINTERLAND. This, precisely this, constituted the MAIN AND DECISIVE FACTOR of the victory!

History has thus far never recorded wars that merge together the interests of the people, the state, and the ruling party to such an extent as the Great Patriotic War did. The Soviet people gave its Marxist-Leninist vanguard full confidence and support.

To rout the aggressor the CPSU made skillful use of the objective possibilities and of the advantages inherent in the very nature of socialism. All important decisions taken by the party and its slogan "Everything for the Front, Everything for Victory" reflected the vital wartime tasks, the interests and hope of the people.

WHILE FOLLOWING THE LENINIST LEGACY, THE PARTY OF THE COMMUNISTS PROVED FROM THE VERY FIRST DAYS OF THE WAR, TO BE AN AUTHENTIC FIGHTING PARTY. Local party committees and cells at the front and in the enemy hinterland were combat political organizers of the masses. More than half of its members were in the field forces and the Navy.

Prominent political workers, members of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of the Bolsheviks), and secretaries of the Communist Party Central Committee in union republics, of kraykoms and obkoms sent by the party to the armed forces were the members of military councils and chiefs of political sections.

The call: "Communists, Forward!", that was most widespread during the war has probably not been fixed in any military regulations, but it was valid. This slogan connotated the supreme mission of the party -- to serve the people and to be wherever things are more difficult, always in the front line!

THE VICTORY WON BY THE SOVIET PEOPLE IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR IS EVIDENCE OF THE INEXHAUSTIBLE POSSIBILITIES OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIAL AND STATE SYSTEM, OF THE MIGHT AND MOBILITY OF THE SOCIALIST ECONOMY. THIS WAS A VICTORY OF MARXIST-LENINIST IDEOLOGY, OF THE MORAL AND POLITICAL UNITY OF SOVIET SOCIETY, AND OF THE LENINIST FRIENDSHIP AMONG PEOPLES TEMPERED IN COMBAT AND LABOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Looking back over the path covered and evaluating what has been achieved in the 40 years of peaceful development, we have every grounds to say today that the blood of the Soviet people shed in the battle against Hitlerite fascism and the sacrifices made for the victory were not vain.

All-around development, the economic and defense potential of our country, the historical optimism and striving for the people's future, and the happiness and smiles of our children and grandchildren are the best memory of the heroes who fell or who live on, of all who defended our homeland's honor, freedom and independence during the war.

II

Like any anniversary, V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, the present 40th anniversary is important for us primarily for the political and practical conclusions that we can draw from it.

What is it that the victory teaches us? What are its lessons?

Today's world is uneasy. The reactionary imperialist circles, above all American imperialism, are heading for confrontation. In their policy, aggressive and adventurist trends are strengthening. Under these conditions, THE MOST IMPORTANT LESSON OF THE VICTORY FOR US THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO STRUGGLE AGAINST WAR EVEN BEFORE IT BEGINS. THIS IS PRECISELY THE THESIS OF PRINCIPLED IMPORTANCE THAT HAS BEEN EMPHASIZED IN THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION ON THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VICTORY WON BY THE SOVIET PEOPLE IN THE 1941-45 GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are doing their utmost to defend peace and are carrying out an active foreign policy aimed at ending the arms race and uniting all peace-loving forces in a struggle against the dangerous policy of imperialism.

"WE WILL FIRMLY PURSUE THE LENINIST POLICY OF PEACE AND PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, said at the March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. "THE SOVIET UNION WILL ALWAYS RESPOND TO GOODWILL WITH GOODWILL AND TO TRUST WITH TRUST. HOWEVER, EVERYONE SHOULD REALIZE THAT WE SHALL NEVER RELINQUISH THE INTERESTS OF OUR HOMELAND AND ITS ALLIES."

Then what does it actually mean today to struggle against war?

POINT ONE, what matters is to unmask in a well-substantiated manner the warmongers and the militarist, revanchist plans of militant circles of imperialism. All our people -- from schoolchildren to veterans -- should bear in mind the real threat they pose to the cause of peace.

The history of the 20th century and of World War II definitely shows that the main responsibility for unleashing war is borne by imperialism. Wars of aggression, aggression and foreign political expansion are a creation of monopolistic capital.

Fascism was fed and armed by monopolies, which also pushed it into the criminal war against peoples. It is not by mere chance that imperialist propaganda is trying to conceal this fact by all means, to shade the main cause of war. Since the former aggressor has allegedly become an ally of the West, there is no need to recall its crimes.

Imperialists and their mercenary assistants want peoples to forget the high price paid for peace. This is being done in order to free the hands of the present militarists and, behind the smokescreen of lies and demagogy, to gratify the appetites of the military-industrial complex of the United States and other imperialist states. This is why it is highly important today to make people perfectly aware of where the real threat to peace lies.

POINT TWO, we have the important duty of doing our part in the consolidation of the peace-loving forces in the struggle against the threat of war, and above all, in the consolidation of the socialist community.

The recent Warsaw meeting of the top party leaders and statesmen of Warsaw Pact member-states and the unanimous decision to extend the term of the Warsaw Pact again strongly confirmed the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries of socialism. The defense alliance of the socialist states, which emerged to counterbalance the aggressive NATO bloc and whose 30th anniversary we will soon commemorate, has proved to be a realiable bulwark of peace and the security of peoples.

The Soviet people are confident that the forces actively interested in peace and in repudiating imperialism and the arms race will invigorate their struggle. Under the present conditions, it is important to bear in mind the best traditions of the anti-Hitlerite struggle, traditions that some people in the West are trying to bury; it is necessary to foster confidence and cooperation among states belonging to various social systems, and to combine the efforts of peoples in all countries against the nuclear threat.

POINT THREE, in the present international situation, when all anti-Soviet forces are gathering under the black banners of world reaction, it is particularly topical to struggle against anticommunism and the ideological subversion of imperialism. In particular, what matters is to unmask and oppose by all means the attempts to belittle the importance of the Soviet Union's part in the victory won in World War II and to revise the Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

All contemporary history and our great victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism are convincing evidence that the attempts to suppress socialism and to reverse the development of world history are doomed. The UN decision declaring 8 and 9 May 1985 the days to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory over nazism and fascism, and 1986 the International Year of Peace, meet the aspirations of the international progressive public.

For peoples of the world, it is highly important to clearly see who profits from the false campaign of the so-called "Soviet military threat." The McCarthyite trends and social demagogy unbridled in the political life of the United States of America, neonazism in the FRG, the persecution of peace champions in Great Britain and other countries -- these and other present disturbing phenomena should constantly remind the world public of the similar processes that occurred on the eve of the war in the states of the fascist coalition.

In this connection, it is worthwhile recalling the important thesis fixed in the documents of the Nurnberg trial. It plainly states that the reference to a "communist threat" was used by the Nazis for the monstrous terror against the antifascists and all progressive forces of the German people, and that it was a "fabrication which, among other things, in the final account led to World War II."

Last but not least, POINT FOUR. Each Soviet man and each patriot should do his utmost to consolidate the country's economic and defense potential, to intensify his class tempering, and to raise his political vigilance. It would be unforgivable carelessness on our part if we proceeded otherwise. The struggle for peace is an intensive task calling for all our forces, because we have to deal with a resourceful and refined adversary.

In strictly pursuing the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, our state has undertaken not to be the first to apply nuclear weapons. However, in response to the call to follow suit, the United States of America made a statement about its "right" to inflict a "preventive" blow, and to wage "restricted," "prolonged," and other kinds of nuclear war.

A real threat to peace comes from the plans nourished in Washington for the so-called "star wars." After all, their true point is to obtain the possibility of getting away with a nuclear attack and to ensure conditions for constant nuclear blackmail against the Soviet Union and other countries.

While manifesting its good will and readiness to attain, not by words but by deeds, an authentic turning point in checking the arms race, the Soviet Union has introduced a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles, and has suspended other reprisal measures in Europe until November 1985. However, both official statements and actual facts show that while turning down the constructive Soviet proposals, the U.S. Administration is simultaneously intending to conduct negotiations and preparations for developing space weapons. This is proof that in the Geneva talks, the American side is violating the agreements reached on the objectives and subject of those talks. Naturally, this is complicating the international situation even more.

As is known, the power of a state is determined by its economic potential above all. The dynamic socioeconomic development of our homeland provides a basis for accomplishing our peaceful creative tasks aimed at a steady upsurge in the material and spiritual living standards of our people. This is also a factor deterring any aggressor, a basis for the defense capability of the country, whose independence is being vigilantly guarded by our valiant Armed Forces.

THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WILL CONTINUE TO DO THEIR UTMOST TO ENSURE OUR COUNTRY'S SECURITY.

We are now, V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, at a very responsible stage of our country's development. The 11th 5-Year Plan period is nearing completion. Party organizations and labor collectives are preparing to sum up the results of the work performed in the period between the two congresses and are drawing up plans for the longer term. OUR ENTIRE WORK HAS BEEN BASED ON THE DIRECTIVES OF THE APRIL 1985 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, AND THIS WILL UNDOUBTEDLY MAKE THE ACCOUNTABILITY AND ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN PARTY ORGANIZATIONS CONCRETE, CREATIVE, AND -- WHAT IS VERY IMPORTANT -- BUSINESS-LIKE.

The main efforts should be concentrated on compensating for the shortfall incurred by a number of branches in the first quarter in order to successfully cope with the plans for the current, final year of the 5-year plan. After all, this will in essence determine what labor reports will we take to the coming party congress and what basis we will provide for accomplishing the qualitatively new tasks in the 12th 5-Year Plan period and the longer term.

IN VIEW OF THIS, WE MUST INTENSIFY WORK IN THE MAIN DIRECTIONS, ENSURING THAT THE ECONOMY MORE RAPIDLY SWITCHES OVER TO THE TRACK OF INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT.

An important role in accomplishing the party tasks for further raising the effectiveness of communal production has been allotted to science. When scientific-technical achievements are not applied opportunely, one can hardly count on successes in the economic and scientific-technical contest with capitalism. We must keep in the center of attention the implementation of the comprehensive special-purpose scientific-technical programs, the reconstruction of enterprises, and the application of progressive technologies and advanced experience.

Moreover, we must be more thorough in our attention to industrial branches and intensify our work to implement the food and energy programs. To intensify the economy, it is essential to intensify the policy of economizing in all fields and to consolidate the progressive forms of organizing labor and wages at all levels.

Of course, without good production management, without strengthening discipline, fostering discipline, good organization, efficiency, and public order, and without cleansing our lives of any negative phenomena and conduct alien to our system, this is all impossible.

THIS IS NOT ONLY A CIVIC OBLIGATION, BUT ALSO AN IMPORTANT PATRIOTIC DUTY FOR EACH SOVIET MAN AND EACH LABOR COLLECTIVE.

WE HAVE TO BE PERSISTENT AND CONSISTENT IN THE PURSUIT OF THE LINE TRACED BY THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS AND THE SUCCESSIVE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUMS TO ACCELERATE THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TO IMPROVE ALL FACETS OF SOCIETY'S LIFE. THIS IS A SOLID GUARANTEE FOR ALL OUR SUCCESSES.

In concluding, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

In the years of severe trials, the party and the people consolidated and redoubled their combat and labor traditions. These traditions are our great wealth. We must make good use of them, particularly in the military and patriotic education of young people. A significant role was played in this respect by the ceremonious opening in Kiev of the All-Union Remembrance Watch.

For young men and women, it is important to keep in mind everything involving the combat and labor exploits performed by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, to remember the ex-combatants living side by side with them, to attend and to lavish with heartfelt solicitude war veterans and all who defended the homeland's freedom with arms in hand. This is an inalienable principle of communist morality. And, what matters most, it is important for them to be constantly prepared to rebuff any aggressor with arms in hand.

In paying sacred tribute to the immortal exploits performed by those who stood up for their homeland and in recalling the last 40 years, we say today: No one and nothing has been forgotten!

We will always remember the lessons of the Great Patriotic War and will always rely on the factors that ensured the victory. We will be totally loyal to the ideals for which the Soviet people have offered millions of lives. We will do our utmost to consolidate the forces and might of our socialist homeland!

Long live the 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VICTORY won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War!

May our beloved homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, thrive!

Glory be to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

(COMRADE V.V. SHCHERBITSKIY'S REPORT WAS LISTENED TO WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND WAS REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED WITH PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

PRAVDA LISTS CONTENTS OF LATEST KOMMUNIST

PM151515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 85 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Journal's Latest Issue"]

[Text] The seventh issue of the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published. It carries the materials of the 23 April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's speech in Warsaw on 26 April 1985, and his greetings to the participants in the Torgau meeting.

An editorial is published, entitled "The Great Victory and the Present Day."

New documents on the Patriotic War and an article entitled "The Ninth of May" are published under the rubric "For Our Soviet Motherland."

The section "Toward the 27th Party Congress" is represented by the items "Cadres' Political Culture and Work Style" and "Arsenals of Creative Work and Labor Incentives."

The journal carries the following articles: "A Historic Victory of Crucial Significance," by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; and "Cuba and the 40th Anniversary of Victory," by J. Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. The issue also includes critical, bibliographical, and other materials.

CORRECTION TO GORBACHEV VISITING PLANT, INSTITUTE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "More on Gorbachev Activities in Leningrad" and subheaded "Visits Factory, Institute," published in this issue, the 17 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R2, third paragraph, last line:

...in Vosstaniya Square.

In the afternoon the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee visited the Bolshevichka Garments Amalgamation. The director of the enterprise N.V. Tsarkova, the secretary of the party committee A.N. Kuchumova, and workers of the enterprise told him about the work done by them to supply consumers with more goods in increased demand. The collective annually changes the assortment of clothes produced by it by up to 80 percent, and as compared to 1980 has almost doubled output of products with the index "н" (novelty). Labor expenditure at this enterprise is 40 percent less than the average figure for the garments industry. At the same time, Bolshevichka did not fulfill its plan of increasing the volume of output in terms of value. This is a result of switching the technological lines to producing more complex high-quality goods in smaller series and from cheaper materials. The labor intensity of output increased by 115 percent, while the price of products dropped by 14 percent.

The managers of the amalgamation said it was necessary to change the system of planning for light industry enterprises by basing the plan on contracts concluded at wholesale fairs between enterprises and trade organizations, to take into account in plans the raw materials that are being supplied and the available labor resources. It was stressed during the conversations that, to lessen labor turnover, the Ministry of the Light Industry of the Russian Federation should allocate more money for modernization, more productive equipment, and also for improving working and living conditions and expanding the network of vocational schools.

Mikhail Gorbachev wished the collective huge successes in the socialist emulation campaign to meet the 27th CPSU Congress with major accomplishments.

Mikhail Gorbachev visited the exhibition Intensification-90 featuring all the sections and directions of the territorial branch program of intensifying Leningrad's economy in the period to the year 1990 that has been drawn up and is being successfully carried out. The full implementation of the measures envisaged by it will ensure an accelerated and large-scale introduction of the latest technological processes, means of automation and mechanization, flexible automated systems, and progressive types of equipment with the extensive use of computers. This will serve as a basis for ensuring stable economic growth rates, a drastic reduction of the level of manual labor, including in the municipal economy and the services industry, lower production costs, and the saving of large quantities of all types of resources.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee wished Leningraders success in fulfilling their program of accelerating scientific and technological progress.

At the enterprises and organizations M.S. Gorbachev was accompanied by the First Secretary of the Leningrad Regional CPSU Committee L.N. Zaikov and other officials of the city and Leningrad region.... (supplying additional passage)

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTERS ON VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

Vladimir Tolubko

PM150915 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 19, May 85 pp 5-7

[Deputy Defense Minister Vladimir Tolubko article: "In the Name of Life on Earth"]

[Text] May 9, 1945, entered the history of mankind as the day of the Great Victory. The war against German fascism, unprecedented for its scale and ferocity, was over.

The Soviet people's victory over fascism showed up the advantages of socialism, its enormous economic, socio-political and spiritual possibilities. The Soviet people and their armed forces made the decisive contribution to the rout of Hitler's Germany, to the liberation of nations from fascist slavery, and fulfilled with honour their patriotic and internationalist duty. The Soviet Army liberated, fully or partially, 13 countries of Europe and Asia. The Soviet Union lost twenty million lives in the fight against the most aggressive and reactionary forces of imperialism, for the sake of saving world civilization.

The present generation -- born mostly after the war -- can hardly imagine the scope of that unprecedented war. We were fighting a dangerous and powerful enemy. Hitler and his henchmen were seeking to destroy the world's first socialist state, to wipe out the great achievements of the Soviet people, their way of life, culture, ideology, customs and traditions, to exterminate millions of Soviet people and make the rest slaves of the German empire.

By its very nature socialism finds wars profoundly alien. We had done all we could to prevent World War II, to protect people from the danger of fascist enslavement. In repelling the brigand attack made by Hitler's Germany, we pursued the aim of upholding the freedom and independence of our country, routing the aggressor and helping other nations free themselves from fascist slavery. That required incredible effort.

A huge well-armed army of invasion, such as no state or alliance of states had ever used against another state, was hurled against our country. As it prepared for aggression against the U.S.S.R., the fascist command raised the total strength of its armed forces to 7,254,000, and moved 190 divisions armed with 4,300 tanks and assault guns, 4,980 planes, 47,200 cannon and mortars to our western border. This border was one long battlefront: the Soviet Union was also attacked by fascist Germany's allies -- Italy, Finland, Hungary and Romania. At the same time we were threatened with aggression by militaristic Japan, an active member of the fascist bloc, and by Turkey, a potential ally of Germany.

The situation we found ourselves in at the early stage of the war was extremely unfavourable to us. Taking advantage of its numerical, firepower and technical superiority and of the surprise factor, the enemy penetrated deep into the Soviet Union and captured key industrial and agricultural areas and important sources of raw materials. Could we, under the circumstances, repel the attack and then smash Nazi Germany's monstrous war machine relying solely on the "harsh climatic conditions" and "boundless expanses of steppeland," as Western historians often assert?

It was neither climatic and geographical factors, nor pure chance that led the Red Army to its spectacular victory. The outcome of the great battle with fascism reaffirmed for all to see the viability of socialism, its economic, socio-political and spiritual potentialities and advantages. The Leninist Communist Party succeeded in mobilizing all the forces of the country to rout fascism; it organized firm and centralized political, state and military leadership; it combined the efforts of the army and the nation at large, of the front and the rear, and led the Soviet people's fight against the enemy.

The socialist system had transformed the country. Russia's age-old technical backwardness had been swept away in the 15-20 prewar years. By the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War the U.S.S.R., with its planned economy, had attained first place in Europe and second place in the world for volume of industrial production. By 1940, our industrial output was 7.7 times that of tsarist Russia in 1913. High-capacity iron and steel, fuel, automobile, tractor, aircraft and other industries had been built up from scratch. In the late thirties, in the fact of imminent invasion by the fascist bloc, these industries were largely geared to defence needs. The advantages of the socialist economy showed themselves particularly clearly after Nazi Germany's perfidious attack. A well-coordinated and increasingly efficient military economy was built up in record time thanks to planning, centralized and flexible management and the efficient utilization of manpower and material resources.

The evacuation -- unprecedented for its speed and scale -- of our industry from the frontline areas to the deep rear was, indeed, our people's first heroic wartime deed. In the second half of 1941, 1,360 large industrial plants, 1.5 million wagonloads of equipment and other cargo, and over 10 million people were moved eastward. As a matter of fact, a whole industrial power was relocated hundreds and even thousands of kilometres away in the hard conditions of war, practically without stopping production. That had no precedent in history.

By the end of 1942, the country had built up a military-industrial potential great enough first to cancel out the fascist army's temporary technical superiority and then to surpass it many times over in every sphere. By then the Red Army was equipped with the best planes, tanks and cannon. An entirely new weapon -- multirail rocket artillery, the ancestor of modern strategic missile forces -- was important in its total "fire balance."

Hitler was convinced that no state could stand the onslaught of the superpowerful fascist war machine. The collapse of most bourgeois European countries in the early period of the war strengthened his conviction. Hitler's armies overran those countries unhindered. The conquest of almost the entire continent was then referred to in Berlin as a "walkover." That happened not because the Poles, Czechs and Frenchmen did not want to, or could not, defend their lands, but because Europe's prewar Munich policy had been aimed at pacifying the aggressor, at subordinating the destinies of the world's nations to his interests. The political treachery of the bourgeoisie had appalling consequences. It brought fascism to life and led the world to war. However, the aggression against the world's first socialist state proved catastrophic to fascism in the end.

In the mortal combat with fascism the superiority of the Soviet political system revealed itself. In the early years of Soviet power Lenin had defined its essence as follows: "A nation in which the majority of the workers and peasants realize, feel and see that they are fighting for their own Soviet power, for the rule of the working people...can never be vanquished."

Socialist upbuilding promoted the moral and political unity of our society, which had brought the working class, the collective farm peasantry and the intelligentsia together in a close alliance, and had put an end to such ills of capitalism as unemployment, poverty, national dissension and social inequality. This historically new and advanced social system had its opposite -- fascism, the terrorist dictatorship of imperialism which ruthlessly suppressed democratic revolutionary forces, and which sought to achieve world domination through the enslavement and destruction of other states and nations.

As it prepared its attack on the Soviet Union, the fascist clique hoped it would succeed in undermining the social unity of our society, in driving a wedge between the Russians and other Soviet nationalities and thereby weakening the Soviet State's combat power. A union of 100 equal nations and nationalities -- as the U.S.S.R. then was -- appeared to Hitler to be a colossus on clay feet which would tumble at a single blow. These notions were shown to be fake by the cohesion of the Soviet people, by their determination to uphold the achievements of socialism. The Soviet Union, its front and rear, had turned into a single war camp. The nation made an all-out effort to defend its socialist Motherland and to rout fascist Germany. This unity of purpose proved to be the decisive factor of our victory which reaffirmed the superiority of the Soviet political system over the fascist political regime.

The victory over German fascism demonstrated the tremendous driving force of Marxism-Leninism -- the spiritual weapon of the Soviet people. The Great Patriotic War was a fierce and uncompromising clash between two opposing ideologies -- the revolutionary ideology, based on humanism, internationalism and the social progress of the whole of society, and the fascist ideology, which stood for pathological anti-communism, militant nationalism and chauvinism. The fascist racial theories were imbued with misanthropy. They were based on the notion of racial exclusiveness and called for the extermination of whole states and nations cynically proclaimed to be "inferior." Hitler's clique set itself the aim of not only capturing the Soviet territory, but also enslaving and depraving our people. This ideology of hatred failed to hold up in combat with humane communist ideals. Our people's conviction that their cause was right contributed largely to their victory over fascism.

It was to our socialist system that the Soviet military organization owed its obvious superiority over Hitler's war machine. In the course of the tooth-and-nail fighting against fascist Germany's strong, well-equipped and thoroughly trained army, the Soviet Armed Forces wrested the strategic initiative from the enemy, turned the war around, and brought the fascist hordes to utter defeat.

There is no denying that the victory over fascist Germany and its satellites was won by the joint efforts of the anti-Hitler coalition, of the peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition, of the peoples who fought against the occupiers and their accomplices. We greatly appreciate these efforts. However, the Soviet Union had the decisive role to play in winning the war.

Some Western historians claim that the U.S. and British military technical aid to the Soviet Union was the decisive factor in the victory over Hitler's Germany. We appreciate the assistance the allies offered us in the hard war years. It is a fact of history, however, that what the U.S.S.R. received from abroad during the war constituted a mere 4 percent of its military production and could not, therefore, be said to have had a decisive effect on the fighting along the Soviet-German front. This is strongly confirmed by other facts, too. Suffice it to recall that in the course of the war the Soviet Armed Forces destroyed, took prisoner or routed over 606 divisions of the Wehrmacht and of Germany's satellites.

As for our allies, they neutralized just 176 nazi divisions in Western Europe, North Africa and Italy. Othe European peoples were freed from fascist oppression at the cost of millions of Soviet lives. Mankind will never forget this.

It was not just in numerical strength and in the quality of their weapons that the Soviet Armed Forces were superior to the Wehrmacht. During the war the Red Army proved itself to be an army of a new type. Love for its socialist Motherland, a sense of combat duty, discipline, staunchness, self-sacrifice, confidence in the victory of its just cause made it a force which it was beyond the enemy's powers to overcome. The Soviet soldier knew what he was fighting for and whom he was defending. And that made him invincible.

There are feats of heroism performed by officers, soldiers and sailors on record in past wars. However, no army had ever shown mass heroism on the scale the Soviet Armed Forces did in fighting the fascist Germany occupiers. The defenders of Leningrad and Moscow, the Brest Fortress, Sevastopol and other hero-cities epitomized the moral fortitude and staunchness of the Soviet people. Some 10,900 combat distinctions were awarded to divisions and regiments for courage and heroism. More than seven million people were awarded orders and medals. The supreme military distinction -- the title of Hero of the Soviet Union -- was conferred on more than 11,600 Red Army men.

The fighting against the capitalist world's strongest and most experienced army revealed the superiority of Soviet military science and the Soviet art of warfare. The war brought to the fore a galaxy of gifted Soviet military leaders who brilliantly executed the Supreme Command's concepts and plans in hundreds of battles. The socialist state's military organization proved more efficient and more powerful than that of the aggressive fascist state.

We remember the lessons of the past war well. The most important lesson is that war must be combated before it has broken out. This is especially true now that the U.S. ruling quarters have declared a new "crusade" on socialism and are trying to gain military supremacy over the U.S.S.R. and its allies through the arms race, and to dictate their will to sovereign states. The war danger now facing mankind is the gravest ever. The very existence of mankind is at stake. The Soviet Union and other socialist states have put forward a package of concrete and realistic bids to promptly normalize present-day international relations -- Soviet-American relations included -- on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

Washington has not responded to these bids so far. Ignoring the lessons of history, it is now persistently spurring on the arms race, seeking to militarize outer space, and stoking up international tension under the false pretext of "the threat from the East." The members of the aggressive NATO bloc are getting progressively more involved in this extremely dangerous adventurist policy.

Under the circumstances, the U.S.S.R. and its allies have been compelled to take countermeasures so as to increase their defence potential. The defensive military-political setup of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the 30th anniversary of which is now being marked by the socialist community, is being steadily strengthened in response to the threat of new aggression. At the recent Warsaw Treaty summit meeting in Warsaw it was stated quite firmly that so long as the NATO military bloc exists and the threat to European and world peace persists, the socialist states will keep on strengthening their defensive alliance and, at the same time, intensifying the struggle for peace and disarmament, for the elimination of military blocs.

But it must be made quite clear: Only if imperialism gives up its attempts to solve the historic dispute between the two social systems by military means can international relations be set on an even keel of cooperation.

We do not threaten, or seek military superiority over anyone, but neither will we allow anyone to gain military superiority over us. The enormous material and spiritual opportunities and advantages of developed socialism make it possible to maintain the combat readiness of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. and its allies at the highest level. Any encroachment on the security of the Soviet Union and its allies, on the Soviet people's peaceful life, will be countered with crushing retaliation. This lesson of the past war ought to be borne in mind by all present-day military adventurists.

Marshal A. Yefimov

PM151533 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 May 85 p 2

[Article by Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Aviation Marshal A. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force and deputy defense minister: "People's Great Exploit"]

[Text] The Soviet people and their servicemen and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the defeat of fascist Germany. On the holiday we again experience the great exhileration, joy, and delight which our people felt when they knew the long-awaited happiness of hard-won peace. We bow down our heads to the glorious memory of those who, in the fierce fighting against fascism, defended the freedom and independence of the world's first socialist state and brought liberation from the Hitlerite yoke to the peoples of Europe.

The path to victory in the Great Patriotic War lay through thousands of destroyed and burned cities and villages, through fields pockmarked by bombs and tank tracks, through the wounded hearts of millions of people. Human history knows of no graver ordeal than that which befell the Soviet people. We lost 20 million people and one-third of the country's national resources in the flames of war.

Unrivalled staunchness and mass heroism was displayed by the defenders of the hero-fortress of Brest and the hero cities of Moscow and Leningrad, Minsk, and Kiev, Stalingrad, and Odessa, Sevastopol, and Kerch, Novorossiysk and Tula, Smolensk, and Murmansk.

The bravery and valor of serviceman, partisans, and underground fighters and the selfless labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia, and the sons and daughters of all peoples of the multinational Soviet land merged in our people's exploit.

The Leninist Communist Party was the inspirer and organizer of Soviet people's struggle against fascist aggression. About half the party Central Committee was engaged in political work in the active army. Some 3 million Communists gave their lives for the victory. The Soviet people's mass heroism reflected with the greatest force the remarkable qualities nurtured by the party and the entire socialist tenor our life -- communist conviction, devotion to the motherland and their international duty, selflessness and collectivism. It was our party which raised and educated ardent patriots and selfless fighters like Gastello and Talalikhin, Matrosov and Karbyshev, Zorge and Kosmodemyanskaya, and thousands of other heroes.

The war confirmed most forcefully Lenin's prediction that "a people in whom workers and peasants have in their majority learned, felt, and seen that they are defending their own, Soviet power, the power of the people, will never be conquered..."

As someone who took part in those events I can remember the stages of the Soviet people's heroic and glorious path to victory. Throughout the 4 years the Soviet front was the main, decisive front of World War II both in terms of its extent and in the number of forces involved in the fighting and in terms of the strenuousness of military operations and their results and importance.

On 22 June 1941 our peaceful land was perfidiously invaded by the monstrous horde of fascist conquerors laying claim to world rule. Hitler's war machine numbered 190 divisions, 5,000 combat aircraft, over 4,000 tanks, and about 50,000 guns and mortars. The Wehrmacht's numerical strength was nearly double ours. As a result of the surprise attack on the USSR and the massive onslaughts on Soviet airfields, the enemy succeeded in seizing domination in the air. An extremely unfavorable situation took shape for our army. The enemy advanced deep into the country. A mortal danger hung over the USSR. In this situation no other state would have held out under the weight of such a strike, but the Land of the Soviets did hold out. The people believed deeply in the strength of the socialist system and in their Leninist party and rose to the sacred war against the Hitlerite invaders.

Soviet servicemen defended every inch of their dear land, fought to the last drop of blood for their cities and villages, wore down and drained the fascist troops in defensive battles. As a result of our troops' counteroffensive at Moscow, the defeat of the German fascist hordes on the approaches to the capital, and the subsequent joint offensive on eight fronts, the myth of the invincibility of Hitler's army was dispelled, the enemy's plan was thwarted, and the strategic initiative moved into the hands of the Soviet command and was retained until spring 1942. In the fighting of the summer of 1942 the enemy again moved to the offensive, but he suffered enormous losses of personnel and equipment. Containing the aggressor's onslaught, in late 1942 the USSR Armed Forces confidently entered the second period of the war. They shifted to a decisive offensive on the enormous front from Lake Ladoga to the Caucasus foothills. The mass expulsion of the enemy from Soviet soil began.

Completing the total expulsion of the occupiers from Soviet soil in 1944, our army embarked on the fulfillment of the international tasks of liberating Romania, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, East Austria, and north Norway.

Together with the Soviet Army, the Polish, Czechoslovak, and Yugoslav troops, Bulgarian units, and Albanian partisan formations operated successfully. The Romanian troops and, at the concluding stage of the war, individual Hungarian units turned their bayonets on the Wehrmacht forces.

By the summer of 1944, when it became obvious that the Soviet Army could complete the defeat of the armies of the fascist coalition independently, with its own forces, the Anglo-U.S. troops landed in north France and opened the second front of the armed struggle against the Hitlerites. Coordinated strikes from the east and west began to be delivered against the fascist troops.

On 16 April the Red Army began the Berlin operation, the largest in the war, during which a powerful, deeply echeloned defense was routed and the largest enemy grouping -- up to 1 million soldiers and officers -- was surrounded and destroyed.

On 1 May the victory banner fluttered over the Reichstag. The Berlin garrison surrendered. That signaled the ignominious end of the fascist regime and the complete collapse of Hitler's Reich. The war ended where it had come from.

Fulfilling its duty as an ally, 3 months later the USSR declared war on militarist Japan. In 24 days the Soviet troops routed the more than 1 million-strong Kwantung army, which led to the rapid end of the war in the Far East and the Pacific, to Japan's signing of the act of unconditional capitulation, and the end of World War II as a whole.

In the military-technical respect the Soviet Army had shown itself on the battlefields to be the world's top and most combat-capable army. Waging an armed struggle on the main front of World War II against the main forces of the coalition of fascist states, it made the decisive contribution to Germany's defeat, routed, captured, and destroyed 607 enemy divisions while throughout the war the Anglo-U.S. allies routed 176 divisions.

The victory in the Great Patriotic War showed the superiority of Soviet military science and military art and the high standard of strategic leadership and combat skill of our military cadres and Soviet military organization as a whole.

During the war a brilliant galaxy of Soviet military leaders, eminent chiefs educated by the Communist Party, came to the fore. They were A.I. Antonov, I.Kh. Bagramyan, N.F. Vatutin, A.M. Vasilevskiy, K.A. Vershinin, N.N. Voronov, L.A. Govorov, S.G. Gorshkov, A.G. Golovko, A.I. Yeremenko, G.K. Zhukov, I.S. Konev, N.G. Kuznetsov, R.Ya. Malinovskiy, K.A. Meretskov, A.A. Novikov, I.Ye. Petrov, K.K. Rokossovskiy, F.I. Tolbukhin, V.F. Tributs, I.D. Chernyskhovskiy, and many others.

Turning our thoughts and memories to the events of those terrible years, we Soviet military airmen proudly note that together with the servicemen of the other branches of the Armed Forces the Air Force also made a substantial contribution to the historic victory over Hitler's fascism.

The motherland and the party assessed the servicemen's exploits at their worth. Over 7 million glorious sons and daughters of all nations and ethnic groups of the USSR received state awards. Over 11,000 people were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and 2,200 servicemen received all three degrees of the Order of Glory.

The Soviet Armed Forces fulfilled the most complex wartime tasks and defended the socialist fatherland's freedom and independence only because the entire course of their struggle was led by an experienced, wise, and far-sighted political leader in the shape of the Leninist Communist Party. The sacred war for a just cause and the victory won in it graphically confirmed the invincibility of the forces of socialism and progress and of Marxist-Leninist ideology. Our victory laid the foundation to the formation of the world socialist community. Only because it exists and is strengthening has Europe been living in peace for 40 years now.

In the postwar period the Soviet Army and Navy have augmented their might many times over and are reliably standing guard over the achievements of socialism.

This is all the more important now that the aggressive imperialist forces, above all the United States, have steered an open course toward the arms race and turned to practical measures to implement extensive programs aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR and at militarizing space and preparing a nuclear missile war.

Let the imperialists have no illusions, however. The year 1941 will not be repeated. Considering all the complexity of the present military-political situation, the Soviet Government is constantly concerned for the consolidation of the country's defense capability. At the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: "We will continue to spare no effort to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces have everything necessary for the reliable defense of our fatherland and its allies and to ensure that no one can take us unawares."

On the unshakable foundation of developed socialism and in strict accordance with the instructions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the combat potential of our valiant armed forces, representing a firm fusion of a high degree of technical equipment, martial skill, and indestructible morale. Right now the Soviet Armed Forces personnel, loyal to combat traditions, have a standard of field, air, and naval training and a procedure in the daily lives of formations, units, and ships enabling them immediately and under the most complex conditions to repel an aggressor's attack, wherever it may come from and whatever ways and means the enemy may use.

Soviet servicemen are fulfilling their patriotic and international duty in single combat formation with the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact states' fraternal armies. Taking over from the veterans, they are always on the alert. In celebrating the 40th anniversary of the great victory, remembering the lessons of the war, and preparing worthily to greet the 26th CPSU Congress, Soviet servicemen are raising their political vigilance and combat readiness, improving their combat skill, and strengthening their organization and discipline. They are sparing no effort to fulfill the crucial tasks set the Armed Forces by the Communist Party and they are constantly ready to defend the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the cause of peace and socialism.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA URGES VIGILANT GUARD DUTY

PM161414 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 May 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Guard Service"]

[Text] Active preparations for the summer training period are being made in the Army and Navy. Acutely conscious of their responsibility for the motherland's security in the face of the threat of war which has arisen through the imperialists' fault, Soviet servicemen are fully resolved to raise the combat readiness of units and ships still higher and to achieve new successes in the competition for a fitting greeting for the 27th party congress.

Guard service is an inalienable part of all personnel activity in strengthening the country's defense capability. These words familiar to every soldier and sailor resound day and night by the combat banners and by military and state installations: Post handed over -- post accepted. True to heroic traditions, servicemen of the eighties are always on the alert. The further improvement of guard service, whose performance is the fulfillment of a combat task, is an object of special concern of military councils, commanders, political organs, and staffs.

Guard service, as is known, requires of personnel precise observance of the corresponding regulations, high vigilance, unbending determination, and initiative. This is the premise from which they proceed, for example, in the paratroop guards regiment where Guards Lieutenant Colonel O. Babich is chief of staff.

There real care is taken to ensure that every serviceman has perfect mastery of the weapons entrusted to him, has sound knowledge of the regulation requirements connected with guard service, and understands well its state importance and the statutes on responsibility for violations of its rules. During exercises with soldiers and sergeants detailed for guard duty, which are conducted in places specially equipped for this, special attention is devoted to the ability to make decisions independently in various situations and to act skillfully when guarding and defending installations at night, in bad weather, and under other complex conditions. Monitoring of the performance of service is closely combined with concern to ensure that all the conditions provided for by the regulations are created in the guardroom and at the posts. An important place is allocated to analysis of the performance of service. Here every serviceman is given an assessment, which is taken into account when summing up competition.

The experience of this and other units provides convincing proof that strict regulation order must be an inalienable feature of political education and organizational work with people aimed at fostering high moral and combat qualities in them, including vigilance. All forms and means of political, military, and legal education must be used to ensure that the regulations are strictly observed by every serviceman and are really the law in the life of every military collective. Practice shows that this task is resolved more successfully where the troops' service is better organized.

Unfortunately, this is forgotten is some places. The indulgences which individual commanders and staffs tolerate in everyday life frequently lead to violations in guard duty. In particular, as checks show, not all guardrooms and posts have been provided with the necessary equipment and signaling and communications facilities. There are still instances where the organizational and methodological standard of practical exercises with personnel entering upon guard duty does not meet modern requirements. As a result, persons performing service do not have sufficiently sound knowledge of their duties and have been poorly instructed in practical actions at the post. The time needed to prepare for performing service and for personnel to rest is not allocated everywhere. Such shortcomings have occurred in the subunit under the command of Lieutenant Colonel N. Blizkiy and in certain other subunits of the "N" unit (Carpathian Military District) and in one of the rear subunits in the Siberian Military District.

Guard service is special service. The slightest deviations from the regulation demands are inadmissible in its organization. Commanders and staffs have to resolve many questions here. They include questions connected with ensuring the appropriate everyday conditions on guard duty. Everything is important here: How guards take their rest, whether they have a supply of drining water, whether they are able, if need be, to dry their clothes, whether special post clothing is maintained in good order, and so forth. These questions merit special attention when organizing the guarding and defense of military installations in places where subunits are stationed temporarily -- training centers, regions of exercises, and distant firing grounds -- and also of troops and military freight being conveyed by various means of transport. Every report of unsatisfactory material and domestic backup for guard personnel must entail vigorous actions to eliminate the shortcomings.

Garrison chiefs and military commandants can do a great deal to improve guard service. Personally responsible for organizing the guarding and defense of garrison installations in strict accordance with the requirements of the regulations, they are called upon not only to monitor the preparation of persons detailed as garrison guards but also to help subunit commanders in this and ensure that guardrooms and posts are supplied with everything necessary. It is very important for garrison chiefs and military commandants to regularly analyze the state of military discipline and guard service, take timely measures to improve them and to prevent incidents, and work persistently to enhance vigilance and keep military and state secrets. In summertime special attention should be devoted to ensuring the fire safety of garrison installations.

The improvement of guard service is inseparably linked with the further enhancement of the quality of combat and political training and the effectiveness of party political work. By the entire way of life in the Army and Navy and on every exercise it is necessary to educate people in the spirit of high political vigilance, hatred of aggressors, and constant combat readiness. It must be remembered here that the personal example of Communists and Komsomol members and propagandization of their experience and of the heroic exploits accomplished by Soviet servicemen on guard duty play a special role in the training of young servicemen and in fostering in them a responsible attitude to service, including guard service.

It is the very important task of commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations to strive for the efficient organization and vigilant performance of guard service. Resolving it means ensuring the reliable guarding and defense of military and state installations and raising Army and Navy Combat Readiness still higher.